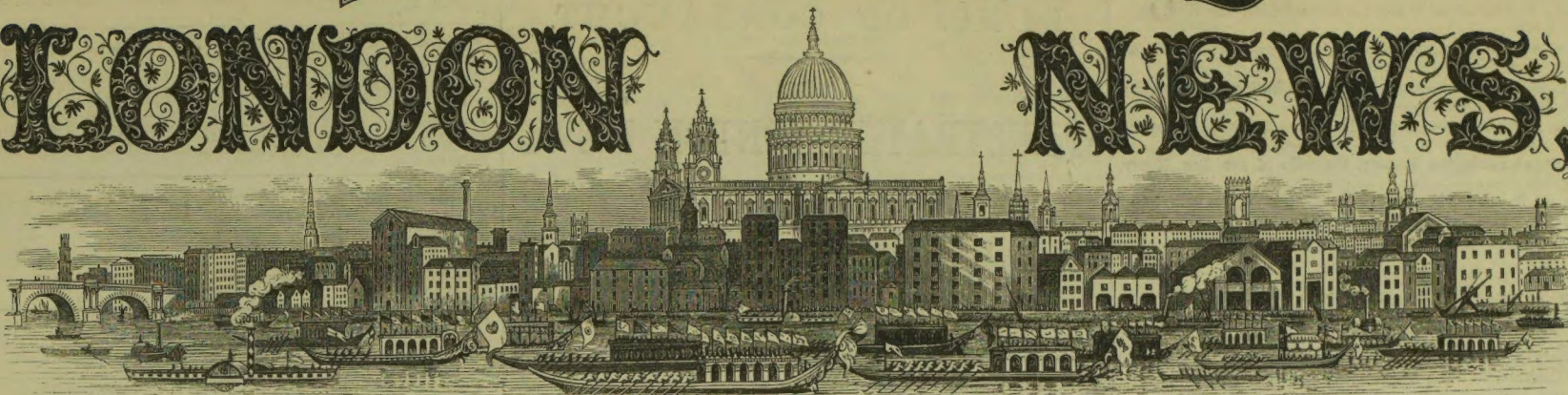


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

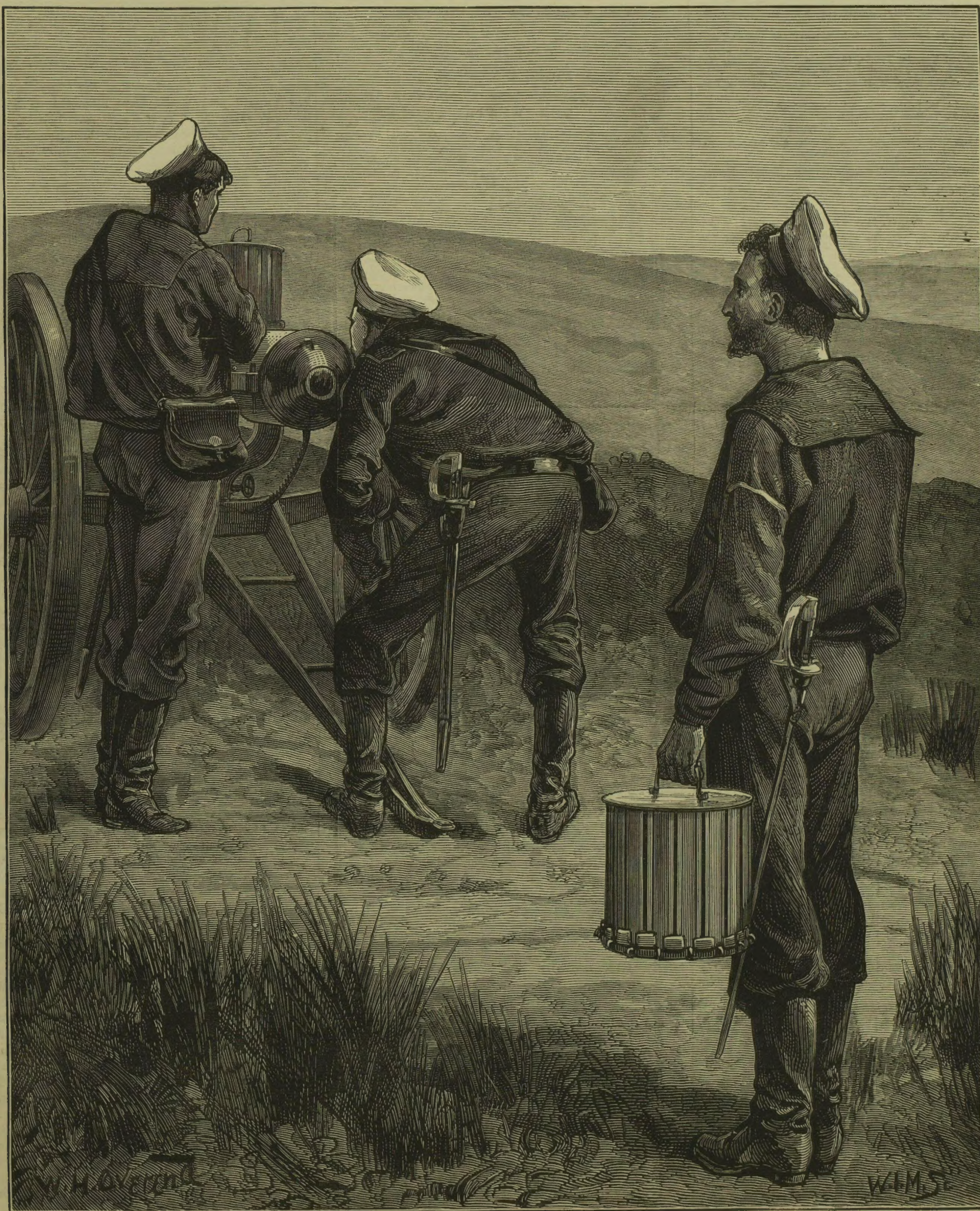


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2073.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE ZULU WAR: GARRISON OF FORT PEARSON, ON THE LOWER TUGELA, AT GATLING GUN PRACTICE.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. J. LLOYD, OF DURBAN, NATAL.



## BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Hawkestone, Viscountess Hill, of a son.  
On the 28th ult., Lady Clementine Mitford, of a daughter.  
On the 27th ult., at Kincardine O'Neill, Aberdeenshire, the Hon. Mrs. E. T. St. John, of a son.  
On the 26th ult., at 20, Lowndes-square, S.W., Viscountess Newport, of a son.  
On the 27th ult., at 22, Bruton-street, Lady Grace Baring, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.  
On the 27th ult., at 21, Eaton-square, Lady Robert Brudenell Bruce, of a son.  
On the 4th inst., at Sullington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Henry Palmer, of a daughter.  
On the 3rd ult., at Dunskey House, Wigtownshire, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Clark Kennedy, of Knockgray, of a son.  
On the 24th ult., the wife of T. M. Dolan, L.R.C.P.E., Halifax, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 18th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Tulse-hill, S.W., by the Rev. F. C. Hipkins, assisted by the Rev. H. T. Hayman, and the Rev. W. Moore, Vicar, Frederick Wormald Justice Ford, of Wannock Lodge, Dulwich, second son of the late William Augustus Ford, Esq., of Sussex-square, Hyde Park, to Edith Florence, sixth daughter of the late John Fletcher Bennett, Esq., of Carisbrooke Villa, Upper Tulse-hill.  
On the 27th ult., at the Parish Church, Camberwell, Charles Talboys Getting, of Trevor House, The Avenue, Gipsy-hill, Norwood, to Mary Ann Eliza, widow of the late George Whybrow, of Morden, The Avenue, Gipsy-hill. No cards. At home March 25 and 26.

## DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Shillingale Park, Sussex, the Right Hon. Earl Winterton, in his 69th year.  
On the 26th ult., at Lytham, after a very short illness, Philip Henry, younger son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Mellor, aged 31.  
On the 27th ult., at Bournemouth, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh FitzRoy, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, second son of the late Lord Henry FitzRoy, aged 70.  
On the 1st inst., at Lismore, Argyshire, the Hon. George James Elphinstone, aged 38.  
On the 3rd inst., at Toronto, Canada, the Right Rev. Alexander Neil Bethune, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Toronto, in his 79th year.  
On the 4th ult., at The Kepp, St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, the Hon. John Salmon, aged 81.  
On Jan. 22, killed at the battle of Isandula, in Zululand, Lieutenant the Hon. Standish W. P. Vereker, Natal Contingent, and previously of the Frontier Light Horse, third son of Viscount Gort, aged 24.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 15.

## SUNDAY, MARCH 9.

Second Sunday in Lent.  
Morning Lessons: Gen. xxvii. 1-41; Mark ix. 2-30. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxviii. or xxxii.; 1 Cor. i. 26, and ii.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary W. Cadman; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Sheepshanks.  
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Rochester.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Chichester, Very Rev. J. W. Burgon; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough.

## MONDAY, MARCH 10.

Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. H. A. Severn on Combustion and Artificial Illumination).  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. James Stewart on the Second Circumnavigation of Lake Nyassa).  
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Prof. E. A. Schaffer on Animal Development).  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Burnett Tylor on the Geographical Distribution of Games; Mr. H. Maclean on Gaelic Mythology).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Price on Movable Bridges).  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.  
Christian Evidence Society, Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, 8 p.m. (Rev. A. G. Girdlestone on Some Causes of Popular Scepticism).  
Croydon Steeplechase.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

Literary Fund Anniversary, 3 p.m.  
College of Physicians, Guelstonian Lectures, 5 p.m. (Dr. J. Curnow on the Lymphatic System and its Diseases).  
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.  
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.  
Birkbeck Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. A. Murrell on Adolphe Thiers).  
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.  
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Hinde on Conodonts, &c.; papers by Messrs. H. S. Poole and F. Rutley).  
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.  
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Rigg on the Compensation of Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers).  
Barristers' Benevolent Association, anniversary, Lincoln's-inn Hall, the Master of the Rolls in the chair).  
Bank of England, Governor and Directors' entertainment by the Lord Mayor.  
Banquet to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Marriage of the Duke of CONNAUGHT and Princess Louise MARGARET OF PRUSSIA, AT WINDSOR.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).  
Dental Hospital, Leicester-square, anniversary, 5 p.m.  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.  
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m., special concert.  
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Colonel the Hon. J. B. Finlay on John Calvin; Rev. C. Rogers on the Study of History with special relation to Scotland).  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Ernest Pauer on English Composers for the Virginal and Harpsichord).

## FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Humbert I., King of Italy, born, 1844.  
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. C. B. Brackentury on Military Transport).  
College of Physicians, Guelstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. J. Curnow on the Lymphatic System and its Diseases).  
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Interest).  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Tylor on the History of Games, 9).  
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. M. W. Mayow, on which is the next greatest play of Shakespeare after Hamlet).  
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.  
Cinical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. H. James Weale on the Schools of St. Luke at Ghent).

## SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

Moon's last quarter, 3.41 a.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Walter H. Pollock on Richelieu).  
Geologists' Association, British Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor H. G. Seeley on the Dinosaurs).  
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3.

## MARRIAGE

OF THE

## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

of Saturday next, March 15,

WILL BE A

## ROYAL WEDDING NUMBER,

CONTAINING

## NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

CONNECTED WITH THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

## TINTED PORTRAITS

OF THE

## DUKE &amp; DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

WILL BE PRESENTED WITH THIS NUMBER.

The whole inclosed in an elegant specially-designed Cover,

PRICE SIXPENCE.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.		
February	Inches	°	°	°	1-10	°	°			
19	29.379	38.5	30.0	74	6	43.9	34.0	WSW. W. S.	273	0.235*
20	29.070	36.0	30.9	83	6	42.5	33.9	SSW. SW. W.	230	0.890+
21	29.183	33.8	29.5	66	8	37.7	30.5	WSW. NE. WNW.	160	0.000
22	29.354	32.0	27.8	66	10	35.3	28.6	N. E.	62	0.000
23	29.526	31.3	28.0	69	9	34.2	30.3	NE. W. NNE.	130	0.080+
24	29.818	28.5	22.1	79	1	36.6	20.8	NNE. E.	155	0.000
25	29.945	33.0	26.0	78	8	36.0	27.7	N.	435	0.040+
26	30.043	34.4	26.5	75	10	36.2	33.4	N.	436	0.055+
27	29.888	34.9	33.4	95	10	38.0	30.4	NW. WSW. SW.	104	0.050
28	29.691	41.1	41.1	100	10	46.1	37.1	SW.	53	0.180
Mar. 1	30.037	39.1	34.2	84	7	46.4	35.0	N. NNE.	167	0.000

\* Rain and snow.

† Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

FROM FEB. 18 TO FEB. 24.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.439	29.061	29.104	29.327	29.527	29.775	29.975	30.175	30.375
Temperature of Air	39.0°	36.2°	32.6°	36.6°	31.4°	25.1°	21.4°	25.1°	21.4°
Temperature of Evaporation	30.1°	34.6°	31.8°	29.8°	29.5°	24.6°	21.4°	25.1°	21.4°
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	NNE.	E.	W.	N.	W.	N.	N.

FROM FEB. 24 TO MARCH 1.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.000	30.023	29.977	29.702	29.979	30.179	30.379	30.579	30.779
Temperature of Air	34.5°	34.0°	34.0°	39.9°	40.6°	40.6°	40.6°	40.6°	40.6°
Temperature of Evaporation	31.3°	31.3°	32.1°	39.7°	38.6°	38.6°	38.6°	38.6°	38.6°
Direction of Wind	N.	N.	WSW.	SW.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 20	2 40	2 58	3 18	3 38	3 58	4 18

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE  
MEDALS will be given for the BEST PICTURES exhibited this season. The Gallery will reopen at Easter. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, the 15th INST.  
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS and deceased Artists of the British School, including Oil Paintings, Drawings, and Miniatures. Admission, from Nine till Dusk, One Shilling. Catalogue sixpence; or, bound, with pencil, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 3 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Henry Irving, Sole Lessee and Manager.  
Every Evening, at 7.30, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.—Mr. Irving, Messrs. Forrester, Everill, F. Cooper, Swinbourne, Elwood, Piner, K. Bellew, Gibson, Tapping, Robinson, Cartwright, Collett, Harwood, Beaumont, Everard, S. Johnson, A. Andrews, Mead, Miss Faunce, Miss Sedley, and Miss Ellen Terry. Stage Manager, Mr. H. J. Loveday; Acting Manager, Mr. Bram Stoker.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Last Weeks of THE TWO ORPHANS, with its incomparable cast, in consequence of the speedy production of a New Play by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. THE TWO ORPHANS, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two o'clock. LONDON ASSURANCE. Manager, Mr. Henry Neville; Acting Manager, Mr. George Coleman.

HAMILTON'S AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN.  
Is now open NIGHTLY at Eight: Mondays and Saturdays at Three and Eight. THE ZULU WAR will be produced during the week. The Battle of Isandula, illustrating the thrilling episode of the heroic stand against 20,000 Zulus by the gallant 24th from authentic sources. HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and GRAND PANORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, including superb and realistic Scenes of Cyprus, the Afghan War, the British Ironclad Fleet, the Storming and Capture of the Fortress of Ali Moudj, A Quadruple War Dance by Zulu Warriors, the Human Tripod, the O. I. C. M. Minstrels, the Niggers Nick Pick. Prices from 6d. to 3s. Tickets at Austin's.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.  
Under Royal Patronage.—Select Variety Entertainment at Eight. TRAFALGAR, at 8.40. ZEO, at Ten. Miss Nelly Power, Miss Ada, Broughton, and Powell, in A VISIT TO VENUS, at 10.30. "It is all good, from first to last."—Punch. Admission, 6d. to £2 2s.

TRAFALGAR.—Grand Naval Spectacle, Panorama Diorama.—Action by hundreds of specially-trained boys and incidental ballets. "Surpasses anything of the sort ever produced."—Observer.

ZEO.—The Marvel of the World.—The "Morning Post" says:—"A straightforward athletic performance, free from artificial sensation." "Remarkable for the graceful ease and simplicity, which remove all ideas of painful exertion."

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS  
HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,  
pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers  
THE BEST AND MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON,  
will be repeated.

EVERY EVENING at EIGHT o'clock,

and on  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at THREE also.  
Fautouls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area.  
Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.  
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—Mendelssohn's ELIJAH.—EXTRA CONCERT.  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 15, at 2.30.—Messdames Anna Williams, Ellen Home, Patsy Hancock; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, G. Carter, De Lacey, C. Henry, and Stanley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d., now ready, at 6, Exeter Hall.

MISS GLYN has the honour to announce that she will give THREE READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, at STEINWAY HALL, Lower Seymour-street, on the following TUESDAY EVENING, 12 MARCH, at 8 o'clock:—APRIL 1, MACBETH; APRIL 8, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. To commence each Evening at Eight o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7.30. Tickets—Numbered Stalls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Family Tickets, to admit Five to Numbered Stalls, 41 1s. Subscription for Three Readings, 10s. 6d. A Plan of the Hall may be seen and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Oliver's, 34, Old Bond-street; Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; Hays's, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and at Steinway Hall.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT, having arrived in London from his tour round the world, will give THREE RECITALS at the STEINWAY HALL, Lower Seymour-street, on the Evenings of MARCH 18, 21, and 22, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely; doors open at 7.30. Tickets—Numbered Stalls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Family Tickets, to admit Five to Numbered Stalls, 41 1s. A Plan of the Hall may be seen and Tickets obtained at Cramer's, 201, Regent-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Oliver's, 34, Old Bond-street; Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; Hays's, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and at Steinway Hall.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE.—Beginning of LECTURES, APRIL 21. Prospectuses, Plan of Lectures, and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to the Director.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL.  
England's Home of Mystery.—The most clever, amusing, and mysterious Entertainment possible. The latest introduction in this popular programme is a Sketch entitled ZACH THE HERMIT, containing some new and remarkable illusions. EVERY EVENING at Eight; and Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Admission—Boxes, 21s. and 26s.; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s. W. MORRIS, Manager.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.  
A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY (last week), concluding with A TRIP TO CAIRO, by Mr. Corney Grain. (Last Representations) EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

One might have imagined that the Army Estimates for the present year would have attracted special Parliamentary attention. It has not proved so, however. It cannot successfully compete with those habits of members which are best indicated by the words "dinner hour." Colonel Stanley, the Secretary for War, was unable, on Monday last, to get into Committee till after seven o'clock, and was therefore subject to the disadvantage of explaining the Estimates to a comparatively empty House. Everyone will recall the promises he had made, during the Recess, of lightening the military burdens of the country by vigorous retrenchment. Most people will give him full credit for the desire and the expectation which he then expressed. The Zulu War, however, not then anticipated, has started up to defeat his good intentions. The result is that he has had, in part, to re-cast his Military Estimates, and, in part, to adapt them to the present position of affairs by Supplementary Estimates, of which, however, his speech gave little account. All that we know is that the number of men moved for in Committee is 135,625, and that the vote has been agreed to. This leaves us pretty well where we were. Assuming thus much, and acknowledging in general terms the disappointment of the Government that the reduction they had contemplated could not be carried out at present, the Right Hon. Secretary for War confined himself to such details of explanation as are rather interesting to the Army itself than to the Nation which maintains it.

Of course, the terrible disaster in Zululand, and the war into which Sir Bartle Frere has plunged with Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, accounts for much of the assumed impossibility, at the present critical moment, of reducing the number of our men and the expenses of their equipment. How far the determination of the High Commissioner at the Cape—for determination it may be gathered from his despatches to have been—may have been justified by local knowledge the British public have yet to learn. No explanation which he has yet given can be held to demonstrate the necessity of an immediate invasion of Zululand. He was cautioned more than once by the Government at home, who, however, left him to pursue his own course, on his own responsibility. Lord Chelmsford, the Commander of her Majesty's Forces in South Africa, must have acceded to Sir Bartle Frere's choice under a conviction that the invasion might be undertaken with the troops he had in hand with prospects of success. It is needless to point out that the event has overridden both the political judgment of the High Commissioner and the military calculations of the Commander-in-Chief. The war seems to have been premature, even if it were ultimately inevitable. No such disaster as that at Isandula ought to have been possible in a well disciplined force. A Court of Inquiry is passing under review all the circumstances of the case, and until we have their report it would be unjust to indicate even by a bare supposition the Military Authorities with whom the blame really rested. But the effect of this disaster is that Natal is open to the incursion of the Zulus, which might possibly have been effected before now, but for the swollen state of the River Tugela. The latest despatches from the scene of operations are not by any means flattering. No Insurrection, however, of the Zulus living in Natal has been reported, although it has become clear that the Boers in the Transvaal are far more intent upon reasserting their claims to independence than upon stemming any inundation of the Zulus into Natal.

It will strike most readers of the recent Despatches from South Africa that the policy adopted by the Government of the Cape in reference to the Foreign tribes by which the European Settlements are surrounded, has been characterised, almost from beginning to end, by a mistaken view of what the relations of the two parties.



demand. That which may succeed in India may be very ill fitted to prevail in South Africa, and the experience of the High Commissioner, rich and various as it must be admitted to have been, may yet turn out but a doubtful qualification for dealing with the barbarous races with which his Government at the Cape has come in contact. The task before him is one requiring patience and forbearance far more than promptitude and impetuosity. No doubt, British valour and British resources will prove themselves able, in the long run, to subjugate any number of South African antagonists; but is it needful to tax them to the utmost? Is the work they can accomplish such as may be best accomplished by such means? Can we hammer civilisation into savage minds by sheer force? Have we any proof that such policy has been largely successful? Will the conquest of Zululand, which is almost certain to be achieved, be followed by results of which modern civilisation can boast? Are we to fight our way through Africa, or shall we win it? And, in case the first plan be the shorter of the two, will it be the most productive of permanent advantage? This is the most serious question involved in the present Zulu War. We shall stand by our kindred, as we ought; we shall assert, as we are now bound to do, our superiority in arms. We dare not retreat from the position to which we have advanced. But that does not necessarily imply that the extent and method of our advance shall always follow the precedent laid down for us by the High Commissioner Sir Bartle Frere.

On this occasion the country may be expected to sympathise with the Government. The promptitude with which they have dispatched reinforcements to Lord Chelmsford has won for them all but universal admiration. But it is evident from the declarations of the Colonial Minister that the Zulu War is not one of their seeking, and we would fain hope is not one which they will prolong beyond the absolute necessities of the occasion. The affair will prove extremely expensive, at best, and it may (although we do not think it likely) be disastrous to even more than one colony; but we have not ceased to hope that it will become memorable chiefly as a warning to self-willed Statesmen not to allow themselves to be carried away by ambitious projects which are more distinguished by romance than reason, and to impress upon every representative of British honour, in whatever quarter of the Globe, the lesson that the dictates of justice should be conformed to, at any expense, in preference to the most inviting expediency which disregards it. It too often happens that civilians, when thwarted in their most benevolent enterprises, are more apt to use the sword to cut the knot of their difficulties than are soldiers themselves.

### THE COURT.

The Queen gave an audience to the Earl of Beaconsfield on Saturday last at Windsor Castle. The Premier was accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry. The Imperial Crown Princess of Germany arrived at the castle from Cumberland Lodge, where she had been on a few days' visit to Prince and Princess Christian after her return from Eastwell Park. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn also arrived. Her Majesty, the Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, officiated. The Duke of Connaught, after dining with the Queen, left for London. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry left the castle on Monday. The Duke of Cambridge visited her Majesty on Tuesday and remained to luncheon. Prince and Princess Christian have dined with the Queen. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken daily out-of-door exercise. The Hon. Mary Pitt and the Hon. Amy Lambart have succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maids of Honour in Waiting; and Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, C.B., and Colonel J. C. McNeill, V.C., C.B., have succeeded Colonel Du Plat and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, with Princesses Victoria, Elizabeth, Irene, and Alice, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Prince Leopold, took leave of the Queen yesterday week and left the castle for Darmstadt. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Windsor by the London and South-Western Railway to Clapham Junction, and thence to Queenborough, where they embarked on board her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert for Flushing. The yacht was detained for some hours through the fog, and only reached Flushing at half-past eight on Saturday morning, when the Grand Duke and his family and Prince Leopold landed, and left for Darmstadt. The Duchess of Teck, with Princess Mary and Princes Adolphus and Francis of Teck, visited the Grand Duke and his family before their departure from Windsor.

The Queen, travelling strictly incognito, under the title of the Countess of Kent, upon her journey to Italy immediately after the marriage of the Duke of Connaught and Princess Louise of Prussia, will be received at the frontier by the Duke of Aosta, who will escort her to Baveno, where their Excellencies Sir Augustus and Lady Paget will be in attendance to receive the Queen on her arrival at the Lago Maggiore, and will remain at Baveno during her residence there, at the Hotel Belvedere, or at Mr. Charles Henfrey's beautiful villa residence, which forms one of the principal architectural features of Baveno, and which has in its grounds a bijou chapel. King Humbert will go to Baveno to visit her Majesty during her sojourn. The Minister of the Interior has instructed the Prefects of Turin, Novara, Como, and Brescia to take the necessary steps to afford every facility to the Queen on the occasion of her journey through Italy to Lago Maggiore.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, who, incognito, has been on a short visit to Pau, met with an accident on Tuesday at San Sebastian, happily unaccompanied by serious consequences. His Royal Highness left the Hôtel de Londres for a drive, and immediately after starting, the horses of his carriage took fright, and the fore-part of the carriage was smashed. The Prince was in some danger; but, as usual, displayed great

self-possession, and succeeded in alighting, and pursued his way on foot to the citadel. The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, remains at Sandringham.

### THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, will arrive in England on Tuesday next, and will immediately proceed to Windsor. The King and Queen of the Belgians will also arrive at Windsor on Tuesday. The Crown Prince of Germany arrived on Wednesday, and the Crown Princess came from Windsor to London to meet his Imperial Highness. The Lord Chamberlain's department is actively employed in perfecting the various arrangements within the castle and St. George's Chapel, and in the latter the daily services are suspended. Claremont House, near Esher, Surrey, has been prepared for the Royal bride and bridegroom, where they will pass the first few days of their honeymoon; after which the Duke and Duchess will proceed in the Royal yacht Osborne to the Mediterranean. Upon their return to England their Royal Highnesses will take up their residence at Buckingham Palace, where a suite of rooms is being prepared for their occupation.

Prince Leopold has sent a contribution of £50 towards the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution Building Fund.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum on April 3. His Royal Highness has also consented to preside at the sixtieth anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, and has fixed June 18 (Waterloo Day) as the day of the banquet.

The Duchess of Teck will present the prizes to the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers to-day (Saturday) in Westminster Hall.

The Empress of Austria has several times joined the field with the Ward Hunt and with the Royal Meaths. Earl Spencer has been on a visit to her Imperial Majesty at Summerhill. Count Henri Larisch has left for Dublin. The Empress will remain in Ireland until April 13. His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has consented to preside over a banquet, to be given in London on April 23 next, to celebrate the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador has arrived at Portland-place from Paris. His Excellency the German Ambassador had a dinner party on Saturday last at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace. Covers were laid for twenty. The Marchioness of Salisbury commenced her weekly receptions during the month on Wednesday at the family residence in Arlington-street. The Marquis of Hartington held his first reception the same evening at Devonshire House. Countess Stanhope had her second reception on Saturday at her residence in Grosvenor-place.

The engagement is announced of the Rev. the Hon. Walter Robert Verney, younger son of the late Lord Willoughby de Broke, of Compton Verney, Warwick, to Miss Elizabeth Georgina Bird, only daughter of Major Robert Wilberforce Bird, of Barton House, Warwickshire.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bevan, W. L., to be Canon Residentiary of St. David's Cathedral Church. Binks de Renzi, George; Chaplain at Pentonville Prison. Brown, J. S.; Chaplain to the Salford Union Workhouse. Burrow, Robert Foster; Minister of Laura Chapel, Bath. Congreve, John; Reader at the Rolls Chapel. Eaton, Thomas Kerby; Perpetual Curate of North Newton. Hicks, Edward; Incumbent of Christ Church, Macclesfield. Howell, David; Perpetual Curate of Llanwinio, Carmarthenshire. Jones, John; Perpetual Curate of Brevham. Milroy, Andrew Wallace; Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane. Morgan, Frederick Francis; Curate of Hatch Beauchamp. Musselwhite, Edward; Rector of Salcot. Oxenden, Ashton; Vicar of St. Stephen's, otherwise Hackington, near Canterbury. Phillips, J. E.; Vicar of Hucknall Torkard, near Nottingham. Potter, P.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Monmouth. St. John, John Seymour; Curate of Walton-in-Gordano. Waddy, John Edward; Rector of Claverton. Whish, John F. M.; Incumbent of St. Lawrence, Duddesdon. Wright, James C.; Vicar of Walkern, Herts.—*Guardian*.

Friday's *Gazette* contains an official announcement that the Queen has ordered a *congé d'élire* to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, empowering them to elect a Bishop, and recommending for election the Rev. Dr. J. B. Lightfoot.

The Bishop of Llandaff has offered the deanery of his cathedral to Dr. Vaughan. This appointment does not vacate the Mastership of the Temple, which is an office of very small emolument, and is not a "benefice" in the legal sense of that word.

Mr. John Pearson has been appointed to the office of architect and surveyor of the fabric of Westminster Abbey, vacated by the death of Sir Gilbert Scott. The special works already commenced by Sir Gilbert Scott will be continued by his son, Mr. John Oldrid Scott.

A ceremony of a somewhat unusual character took place at St. Katharine Coleman, Fenchurch-street, on Sunday last—viz., the marriage of two deaf and dumb persons. The service was read in the ordinary way by the Rev. H. Williams, whilst the Rev. C. Rhind, chaplain to the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, interpreted it to the bride and bridegroom and other deaf and dumb persons, several of whom were present, and who entered heartily and intelligently into the service.

A vestry was held at St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, last week, to elect a Vicar in the place of the Rev. Josiah Pratt, who had resigned. Mr. Churchwarden Bishop presided. Mr. F. H. Janson, in proposing the Rev. James Weston Pratt, said that gentleman had rendered excellent assistance to his father, their late respected Vicar, not only in parochial duties, but also in conducting the services appertaining to the church. Mr. Deputy Saunders seconded the nomination; and, as there was no other candidate, Mr. Pratt was declared to be elected.

The Bishop of Oxford appeared in person on Thursday week in the Queen's Bench Division in answer to a rule which had been obtained calling upon him to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding him to institute proceedings against the Rev. Mr. Carter, Vicar of Clewer, for Ritualistic practices. The Bishop argued that the Church Discipline Act gave him a discretion as to whom he should prosecute, and in the exercise of that discretion, judging it the better policy, and believing that the Vicar would have resigned, he had refrained from taking proceedings. At the conclusion of the arguments yesterday week the Court reserved judgment.

The Bishop of Nottingham was presented at Sleaford last week with a portrait of himself in his Episcopal robes, a service of gold plate, and an address. Sir W. Welby-Gregory presided, and made the presentation. The address was beautifully illuminated on parchment. Bishop Trollope, in replying, said his life had been one of labour, but labour which had many times been sweetened by the tokens of regard which

from time to time he had received from those amongst whom he had lived so long. He was told that those who had now subscribed to do honour to him belonged to all classes of the community, from the Lord Lieutenant to a little ploughboy. He would ever feel most grateful to his kind and generous friends for what they had done for him on that golden day in Sleaford.

A valuable testimonial has been presented to the Rev. T. F. Collins, who is leaving New Bilton to take charge of the parish of Church Kirk, near Accrington. The testimonial consisted of a handsome "Wootton Secrétaire" and chair in polished walnut and maple, with inlaid inkstand to match, and the following books, which had been left to Mr. Collins's selection:—Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology, Geikie's Life and Words of Christ (two vols.), Holy Bible with Commentary, System of Biblical Psychology, St. Chrysostom's Homilies (twelve vols.), History of the Early Puritans, the Words of the Lord Jesus (by Stier, nine vols.), Select Works of Dr. Chalmers, A Commentary on the Thirty-nine Articles (Boulbee), Exposition of Psalm CXIX. (by the Rev. C. Bridges), and the Works of John Horne (six vols.).

### BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

At a dinner held on Thursday week at the Freemasons' Hall in aid of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution—Mr. W. Morley in the chair—the subscriptions amounted to £1155. Last year £4000 was expended in relieving necessity.

On the same day the quarterly court of governors of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, was held. The secretary read the report of the committee of management, which stated that the contractors have begun the building works for the new hospital, and are making good progress with the excavations. The Chancery suit respecting Miss Read's estate, which had been going on for about seven years, recently terminated, and the balance coming to the charity had been paid over. The following legacies have been announced since the last court:—Henry Juer, Esq., £200, duty free; Miss H. Borrodale, one sixth of residue, reversionary. The number of in-patients, admitted since Nov. 28 was 216; discharged, many greatly benefited, 157; died, 24; new out-patient cases, 2626. The report was unanimously adopted.

The 164th anniversary festival of the "most honourable and loyal Society of Ancient Britons" was held last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms, the proceeds of the festival being devoted to the Welsh schools. The Treasurer, Mr. Wynn, M.P., having made a statement, the Secretary read over a list of subscriptions amounting to £800, including the sum of one hundred guineas from her Majesty the Queen, £100 from the chairman (Mr. Thomas Wood), fifty guineas from Earl Powis, £100 from Mr. W. Williams, and £200 from General Elliot. The musical arrangements included a performance on two triple-strunged Welsh harps.

The third annual meeting of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association was held last Saturday at Grosvenor House, the town residence of the Duke of Westminster, who presided. The report gave an account of the work done by the nurses during the year. The Duke of Westminster spoke of the necessity which existed for giving the institution the means of extending its usefulness, and urged the applicability of part of the funds belonging to St. Katharine's Hospital to the purposes of the institution as a means of benefiting the classes of poor for whom the charity was designed by Queen Matilda, in 1148. That application would directly and indirectly be of advantage to the whole nation. Lord Shaftesbury proposed the adoption of the report, and stated that, even with the limited means at its command, the association had given 1604 poor homes with sick members the benefit of skilled nurses who had spread sanitary knowledge in all the places they entered. Lord Percy, M.P., seconded the motion, and dwelt upon the self-sacrificing character of a nurse's duties when conscientiously discharged. The Rev. Mr. Price, of Westminster, stated that he had reason for saying that the careful nursing by the association's nurses in Westminster had diminished the death-rate 4 per cent. The Rev. Harry Jones, St. George's East, supported the motion, which was carried. Sir Charles Trevelyan moved a resolution expressing the needfulness of working in unison with the Provident Dispensaries. Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., seconded the motion, and Mr. Rathbone, M.P., expressed his regret that the association had not more funds at its disposal, seeing the important work it discharged. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The forty-second annual report of the Booksellers' Provident Institution shows that during the past year ninety-two persons received assistance, at an expenditure of over £1519. Of the amount thus disbursed, £1140 was paid to the widows and orphans of deceased members. Beside those thus relieved, there are over 150 widows on the society's books who are eligible for relief should they require it. The annual meeting of its members will be held on Thursday, March 13.

The annual meeting of the governors of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, was held on Monday, the treasurer, Mr. H. Sykes Thornton, in the chair. The report for the year 1878 states that of 1340 in-patients received during the year 955 required operation, a large number being for cataract; 18,960 out-patients, after inquiry as to their occupation, means, &c., were granted letters to be seen by the surgical staff. The hospital now contains one hundred beds, which are all occupied. The certain income of the charity is £1400, and the annual expenditure about £5000. In 1878 £1500 was received as legacies. The report was adopted, Mr. Bowman and Mr. Critchett were elected vice-presidents, after thirty years' service, and votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Philip Cazenove, who had given £1000 to the institution; to the chairman, who had given £100; and to the officers.

The thirty-seventh annual ball in aid of the funds of the Société Française de Bienfaisance Association was held on Monday night at Willis's Rooms. The institution was founded in 1842, under the patronage of the Comte St. Aulaire, then Ambassador from France, in order to relieve the necessities of distressed French people in London. Employment is procured for those who can labour, and those who are unable to work are assisted to return to their homes. Pensions are granted to a certain number of aged people, who, having been long settled in England, have lost all their friends in the land of their birth. In this way the society has performed a useful work, and has done much good to diminish the number of foreign mendicants, who were at one time very numerous in the metropolis. A lottery was one of the features of the ball, the prizes consisting of a number of beautiful works of art, and *objets de vertu*, among which were ornaments sent by the Duc d'Aumale; a fine *coup de Sevrès*, presented by the Duc de Nemours; a pendule, given by the Comte de Paris; ormolu vases, the gift of the Duc de Chartres; etchings and paintings offered by the artists, MM. Legros, Tissot, Ballin, and Hamberger, and some illustrated books contributed by Messrs. Hachette and Co.



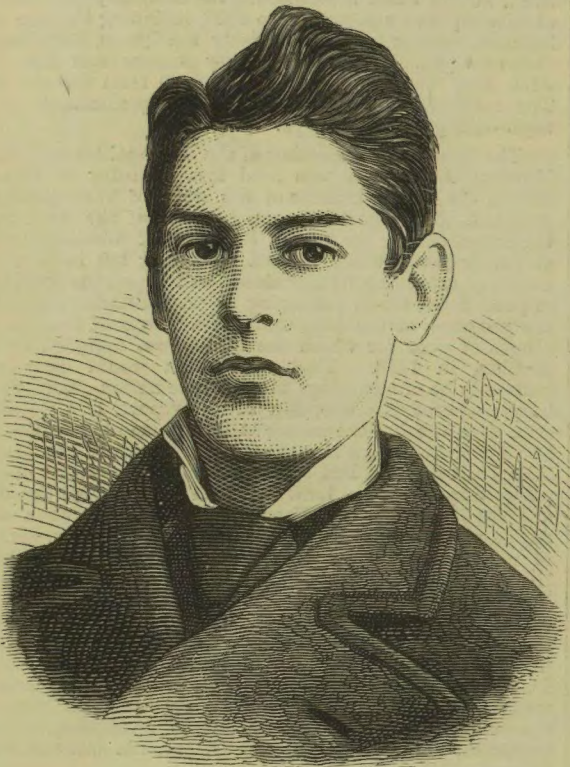
THE ZULU WAR: OFFICERS OF THE 24TH REGIMENT KILLED AT ISANDULA.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. B. PULLEINE.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM ECCLES MOSTYN.



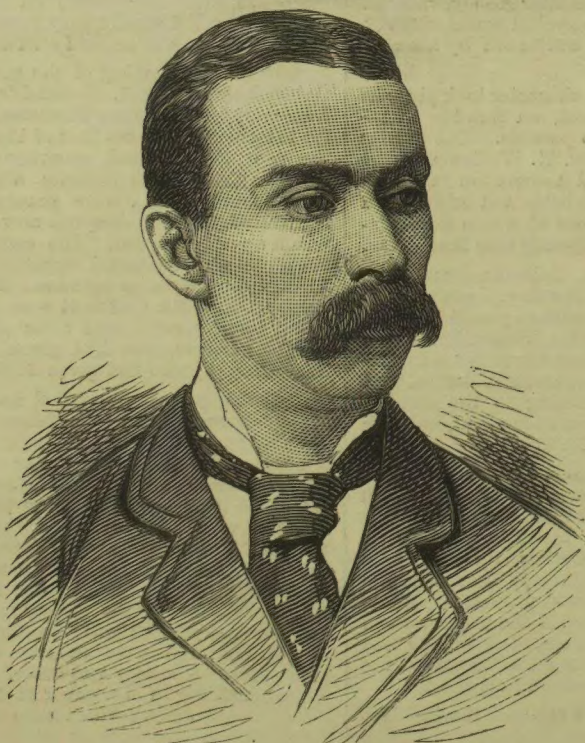
LIEUTENANT HENRY JULIAN DYER.



LIEUTENANT T. L. G. GRIFFITH.



LIEUTENANT E. H. DYSON.

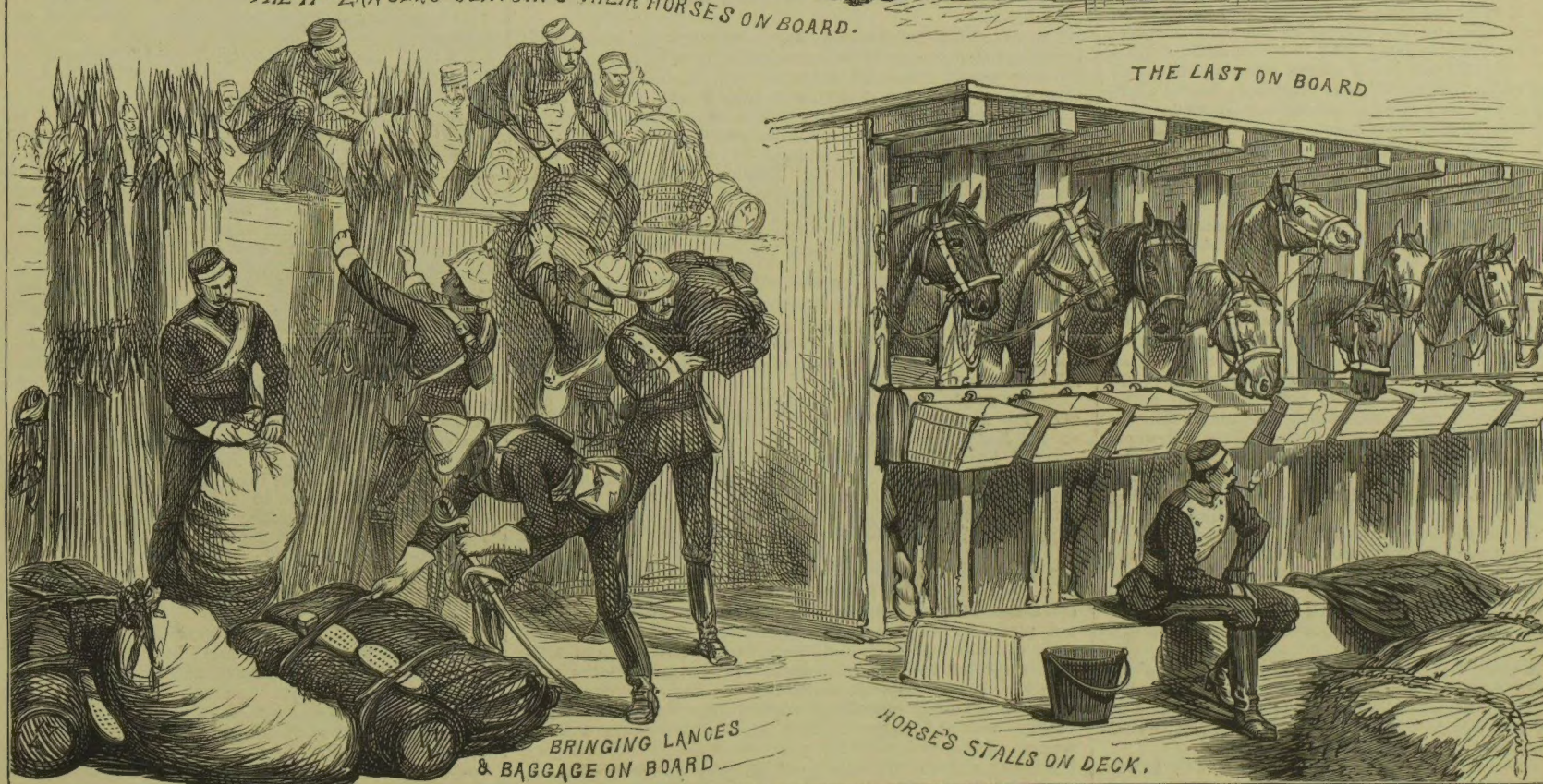
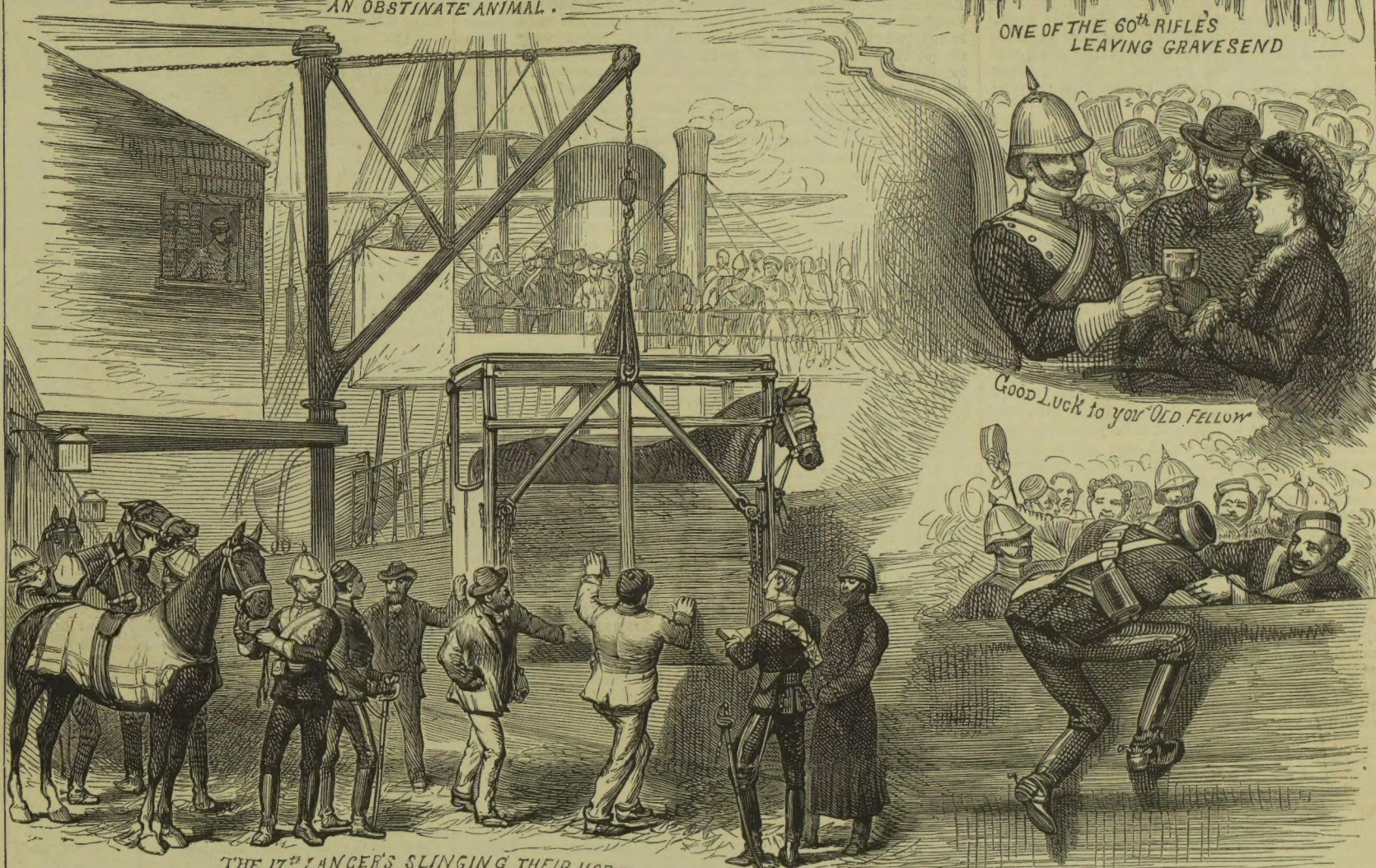
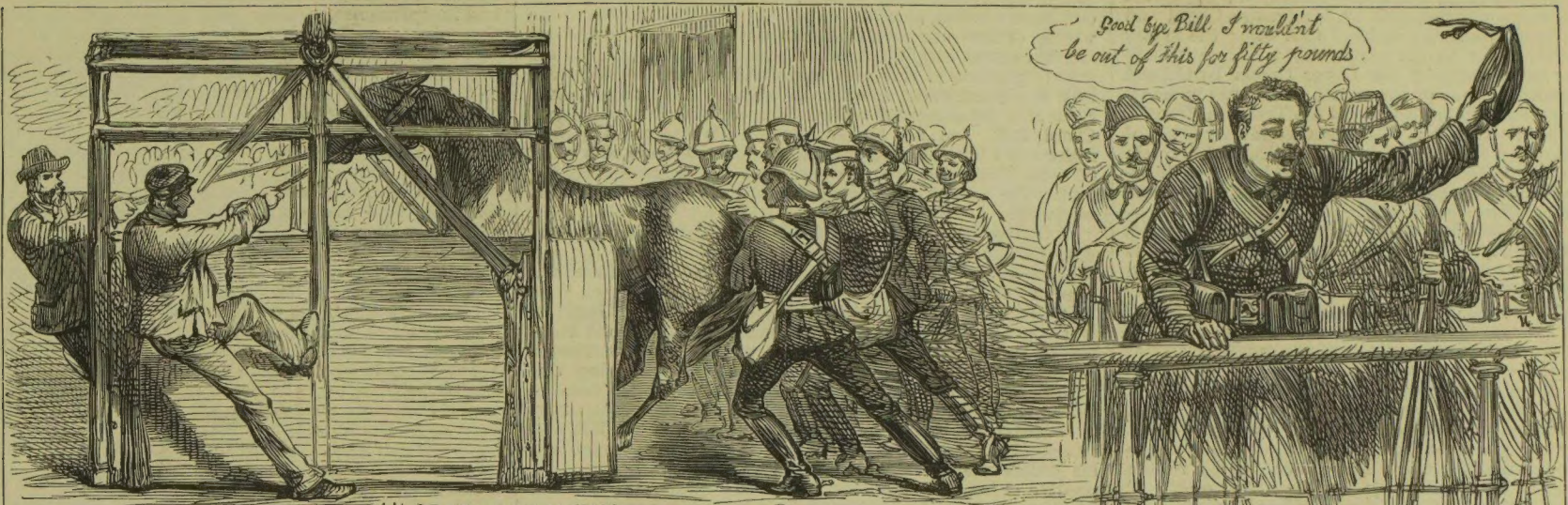


LIEUTENANT C. W. CAVAYE.



LIEUTENANT E. O. ANSTREY.







## THE ZULU WAR.

We are enabled this week again to present to our readers several authentic illustrations, from sketches drawn on the spot by staff officers and others with Lord Chelmsford's army, showing the actual movements and engagements of Colonel Pearson's and Colonel Glyn's columns in Zulu Land; the scene of the disastrous conflict of Jan. 22 at Isandula, where the 1st battalion of the 24th Regiment was utterly destroyed; the post at Rorke's Drift, so bravely defended by Lieutenants Chard and Gonville Bromhead during the night of that date; the march across the Buffalo valley, in the advance from Helpmakaar to Rorke's Drift; the crossing of the Lower Tugela by Colonel Pearson's column; and one or two scenes at the encampments of British troops, both on the Natal and the Transvaal frontier of Cetewayo's hostile kingdom. Portraits are further given of some of the lamented young officers of the 24th, with Captain W. Eccles Mostyn, and the commander of the battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Pulleine, who were killed in the desperate fight at Isandula; the portrait also of Major Dartnell, commanding the Natal Mounted Police, which bore part in the action of that fatal day. We are, upon this as on former occasions, most especially indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. North Crealock, of the 95th Regiment, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, for the sketches with which he has furnished us, by his own hand, of the scenes of those memorable conflicts, at Isandula (or Isandwana, as sometimes written) and at Rorke's Drift, on Jan. 22. It will be seen by reference to Lord Chelmsford's despatch relating the extraordinary events of that day, that the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff, including Lieutenant-Colonel Crealock, with Colonel Glyn and the remainder of his force, arrived at those places some hours after the fighting was over; they halted, indeed, for the night at Isandula, surrounded by the dreadful proofs of recent slaughter, and pushed on before daylight next morning to relieve the heroic garrison of the post at Rorke's Drift. The sketches which supply our illustrations for this week are those drawn by Lieutenant-Colonel Crealock at that time, and must be regarded as possessing the greatest possible interest, from their immediate connection with events never to be forgotten in British military history.

## LORD CHELMSFORD'S DESPATCH.

The despatch of Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, dated five days afterwards, Jan. 27, at Pietermaritzburg, gives an account of what the Commander-in-Chief saw and did on the 22nd, and how it came to pass that Colonel Glyn's column of troops was divided, to which circumstance, we suppose, the disaster may be fairly ascribed. At a very early hour in the morning Colonel Glyn, who had encamped on the 20th at Isandula, ten miles from Rorke's Drift, sent word that he had got a message from Major Dartnell, with the Mounted Police and Volunteers, on the north side of the Inhlataze range, that the enemy were in great force there. Lord Chelmsford thereupon ordered Colonel Glyn to move on to Major Dartnell's assistance with the second battalion of the 24th Regiment, and with four guns and the mounted infantry. At the same time, an express was sent off to Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, R.E., who was at Rorke's Drift with 500 natives, half of them mounted and armed with breechloaders, to move up to strengthen the force which was left to guard the camp at Isandula. The whole strength of this force was as follows:—Royal Artillery—two officers, 78 men, two guns; two rocket tubes, one officer, 10 men (Lieut.-Colonel Durnford's force); first battalion 24th Regiment—15 officers, 334 men; second battalion 24th Regiment—five officers, 90 men; Mounted European Corps—five officers, 204 men; Natal Native Contingent—19 officers, 391 men; Natal Pioneers—one officer, 10 men. Lieut.-Colonel Durnford's force, 18 officers, 450 men. Total natives, 851 men. Total Europeans (including officers), 772. With this force, Lieut.-Colonel Pulleine, first battalion 24th Regiment, was left in charge of the camp, and received strict instructions that he was left there to defend it.

We need not dwell upon Lord Chelmsford's account of his own movements in another direction that morning. He got a note, or rather Colonel Glyn, who was with him, got a note, from Colonel Pulleine, to say that "firing was heard to the left front of the camp" at Isandula. But no further message was received from Colonel Pulleine, and nothing could be seen by looking from the top of a high hill, with a powerful telescope, towards Isandula, which was about twelve miles distant. So Lord Chelmsford spent the day in examining the country, and choosing a site for a new advanced camp, after a little skirmishing with a detached party of the enemy. His Lordship then proceeds as follows:—

"Having fixed upon the situation for the camp, and having ordered the troops then on the ground to bivouac there that night, I started to return to camp with the Mounted Infantry under Lieut.-Colonel Russell as my escort, when within about six miles of the camp I found the 1st Battalion Natal Contingent halted, and shortly after Commandant Lonsdale rode up to report that he had ridden into camp and found it in possession of the Zulus. I at once sent word to Colonel Glyn to bring back all the troops, and I myself advanced with the Mounted Infantry and the Native Contingent battalion for about two miles, when I halted to await the arrival of the rest of the force. Lieut.-Colonel Russell went forward to reconnoitre the camp, and fully confirmed all that Commandant Lonsdale had reported.

"On the arrival of Colonel Glyn and his force I at once formed them up into fighting order—guns in the centre, on the road, with three companies second battalion 24th Regiment on each flank in fours; Native Contingent battalions, one on each flank of the second battalion 24th Regiment in line, Europeans and natives, armed with guns, forming a third rank in front; Mounted Infantry on the extreme right, Natal Mounted Volunteers on the extreme left, Mounted Police in reserve. We advanced in this order across the plain with great speed and in excellent order, but could not reach the neighbourhood of our camp until after dark. The artillery came into action on the road and shelled the crest of the narrow neck over which our line of retreat lay, while the left wing, under Major Black, second battalion 24th Regiment, moved forward to seize a small stony hill on the left of this neck, the occupation of which would secure our left flank. Major Black seized the position without opposition, and the right wing then advanced and occupied the neck in question, the right flank being protected by the precipitous sides of the Isandula Hill.

"The whole force lay down amid the debris of the plundered camp and the corpses of dead men, horses, and oxen, fully expecting to be attacked in front, and most probably in rear also. A few alarms occurred during the night, but it passed, however, without a shot being fired at us.

"At early dawn the following morning I ordered the troops to move off with all speed to Rorke's Drift, about which post I was in some anxiety. The troops had no spare ammunition and only a few biscuits; a large portion of them had had no other food for forty-eight hours. All had marched at least thirty miles the day before, and had passed an almost sleepless night on the stony ground. No one, therefore, was fit for any prolonged exertion, and it was certain that daylight would reveal a sight which could not but have a demoralising effect

upon the whole force. I determined, therefore, to reach our nearest supply dépôt, at Rorke's Drift, as quickly as possible, and, as I have already said, moved off before it was fairly light.

"On sighting the post at Rorke's Drift heavy smoke was seen to be rising from the house, and the Zulus were seen retiring from it. It appeared as if our supplies at that post were lost to us; and I felt that those at Helpmakaar, some twelve miles further off, must have shared the same fate. To our intense relief, however, on nearing the Buffalo River the waving of hats was seen from the inside of a hastily-erected intrenchment, and information soon reached me that the gallant garrison of this post, some sixty of the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, under Lieutenant Bromhead, and a few volunteers and departmental officers, the whole under Lieutenant Chard, R.E., had for twelve hours made the most gallant resistance I have ever heard of against the determined attacks of some 3000 Zulus, 370 of whose dead bodies surrounded the post. The loss of the garrison was thirteen killed and nine wounded.

"On reaching Rorke's Drift I, for the first time, heard some particulars of the attack upon the Isandula camp, and am thus able to furnish the following narrative, the absolute accuracy of which, however, I cannot vouch for:—

"Shortly before the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford in camp with his 450 natives information had reached Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine from the left pickets that a number of Zulus had been seen on that flank. On receiving this information Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford asked Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine to give him two companies of British infantry, in order that he might move up the heights on the left and attack them. Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine at once stated that his orders were to defend the camp, and that, without a positive order, he would not allow the companies to leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford then took his 450 natives up the heights, and went, so far as I can learn, about five miles from camp, when he found himself in front of a very large army of Zulus. He at once sent back word to Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, and with his mounted Basutos retired slowly before the Zulus, who advanced to attack him. The mounted Basutos, I hear from many quarters, behaved remarkably well, and delayed the advance of the enemy for a considerable time. Their ammunition, however, began to grow short, and they were at last obliged to retire quickly on the camp. Being unable to find a fresh supply of ammunition, it appears they disbanded themselves and made the best of their way to the Buffalo, where they swam the river and recrossed into Natal, assisting, however, as far as they could, many of our fugitives from the camp to escape. As regards the proceedings of the six companies of British infantry, two guns, and two rocket tubes, the garrison of the camp, I can obtain but little information. One company went off to the extreme left, and has never been heard of since, and the other five, I understand, engaged the enemy about a mile to the left front of the camp, and made there a most stubborn and gallant resistance. So long as they kept their faces to the enemy the Zulus were, I am told, quite unable to drive them back, and fell in heaps before the deadly fire poured into them. An officer who visited this part of the field of battle on the following morning reported that the loss of the Zulus in killed could not be less than 2000.

"When, however, the Zulus got round the left flank of these brave men they appear to have lost their presence of mind, and to have retired hastily through the tents, which had never been struck. Immediately the whole Zulu force surrounded them, they were overpowered by numbers, and the camp was lost. Those who were mounted ran the gauntlet, and some small portion managed to reach the river, which, however, at the point of crossing was deep and rapid. Many were shot or assailed, and many were swept away by the current, and, it is presumed, have been drowned.

"Had the force in question but taken up a defensive position in the camp itself and utilised there the materials for a hasty intrenchment which lay near to hand, I feel absolutely confident that the whole Zulu army would not have been able to dislodge them. It appears that the oxen were yoked to the waggons three hours before the attack took place, so that there was ample time to construct that waggon-laager which the Dutch in former days understood so well. Had, however, even the tents been struck and the British troops placed with their backs to the precipitous Isandula hill, I feel sure that they could have made a successful resistance. Rumours reached me, however, that the troops were deceived by a simulated retreat, and, in their eagerness to close with the enemy, allowed themselves to be drawn away from their line of defence.

"Our actual loss cannot as yet be correctly ascertained, but I fear that it cannot be less than thirty officers and about 500 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, belonging to the Imperial troops, and twenty-one officers and seventy non-commissioned officers, rank and file, of the colonial forces."

The above is Lord Chelmsford's account of this unhappy affair; and it seems rather feeble, not at all like the relation of Sir Garnet Wolseley's and Lord Napier of Magdala's operations in similar warfare. The famous despatch of Julius Caesar has often been quoted, "I came, I saw, I won a victory;" but Lord Chelmsford's might run thus, "I went, I did not see, I suffered a defeat."

## NARRATIVE OF THE REV. MR. WITT.

The Rev. Mr. Witt, a missionary who resided at Rorke's Drift, saw the battle of Isandula, and escaped with his life. He arrived in England on Tuesday night, and has given to the *Daily Telegraph* his account of the conflict, which runs as follows:—

"It was on Jan. 22, 1879. Bright and warm rose the sun over my station, Oscarsburg, situate at the Buffalo River, on the Natal side. At the farm is a Drift into the Zulu country, known by the name of Rorke's Drift. Ten minutes' walk from the Drift were my houses, two large buildings, situate at the border of the Zulus' country, and at the very place where the greatest resistance from the Zulus was expected. Those buildings were found very fit indeed for military purposes, and at the request of the General commanding the forces I left them at his disposal. A large outhouse, 80 ft. by 20 ft., which I used as a church, was turned into a commissariat store, and my dwelling-house, 60 ft. by 18 ft. was made an hospital, in consequence of which I had to send away my wife and three children. I myself stayed and acted as interpreter between the doctor in charge and the black people. Before the above-mentioned day all was quiet, waggons arriving constantly augmenting the store of provisions, and the only variation in this monotony was the reports of skirmishes taking place on this side of the river—but heavy storm is often preceded by sudden calm.

"The 22nd came and witnessed the battle, in which the warriors on both sides showed, or perhaps were compelled to show, a courage that can be denied neither by contemporaries nor by posterity. Behold on the one side 1000 soldiers reinforced by equal their numbers of black ones, leaving their camp to attack an army more than ten times their number! Behold, on the other side this mass of Zulus, who, close together, walk straight against the mouth of the cannon! Look

how thousands after thousands are killed, and nevertheless the mass prevails, without fear, over the dead bodies of their comrades against the destroying weapon! Behold on the one side a few dozen white troops, the only remainder of the thousand; look how they, after having shot away all their ammunition, keep close together, trying yet awhile, to fight for their lives with the bayonets. Behold, on the other side—the black ones—how they are fighting against the intruder and oppressor, fighting for liberty and independence, coming close to the bayonets and making them harmless by taking the corpses of their brethren and throwing them on them! Who wins your warmest sympathy—the Captain, who, knowing that he is lost, stops a moment to spike the cannon and die; or the Zulu, who, in his excitement, leaves his fellow-soldiers behind, and alone makes the attack on the hospital at Rorke's Drift, resting his gun on the very barricade, and firing on those inside? Is your admiration greater for those ninety-five who entered the commissariat store at Oscarsburg and defended it against 5000 Zulus than for those 5000 who fought outside the whole night, trying to overpower the whites, and who withdrew at daybreak, leaving 1000 dead, hundreds of whom were lying even on the very verandah of the house? Indeed, your admiration ought to be as great for the one as for the other. Where did you find greater courage or contempt of death than theirs?

"Doctor R. and myself had in the morning made up our minds to pay a visit to a missionary in the neighbourhood. When about to start at noon we were told that a great fight was taking place over the river. In company with the Chaplain of the Forces we ascended a hill 500 feet high, between the station and the river, from which we had an excellent view of what was going on. At a distance of three miles as the crow flies we saw the place where the camp was made. The whole spot was filled with black figures swarming about. Down below us, though very hilly and broken, there was a large flat between us and the camp, and on this flat we saw three lines drawn, the one end reaching the camp and the other the river. The whole of it was a shocking sight. The heavy firing from the rifles mixed with the rolling sound from the big guns and the movements of the lines, all this caused a nervous feeling that something terrifying was going on.

"My position was on a hill on the other side of the river from where the fight was raging. I watched the Zulus descend and draw themselves in long lines between the camp and the river. From where I stood I could also see the English forces advancing to the attack; but I could not see any hand-to-hand fighting. I observed that the Zulus were fighting heavily, and presently I saw that the English were surrounded in a kraal some little distance from the camp. What I was wroth to learn was the reason why the British troops left their camp to attack, instead of remaining on the defensive. In my opinion, they should never have thus advanced. As the fight progressed, and I saw that the English were being beaten, I prepared to fly, and had my horse saddled with that object in view. At length I noticed that the Zulus were crossing the river. It was not very deep. The water only reached up to their waists as they forded the stream. I saw that there was no time to be lost, and I dashed away on horseback as hard as I could go, chased by the Zulus, who did their best to catch me, but failed. So far as I have been able I have described the fighting which took place correctly. I could just discern that the Zulus were hurling the bodies of their comrades upon the bayonets of the English as they fought and endeavoured to defend themselves in the kraal, but that was all. The distance I stood from the fight prevented my observing events more closely.

"What struck us in the beginning was that a good many of the officers of the native contingent had one by one crossed the river some miles below the mission station, and came galloping towards it as fast as the horses could carry them; and, on the left hand side, we noticed some of the mounted natives crossing at the Drift, and driving some cattle before them. Although we could not clearly comprehend this movement, we did not pay much attention to it, our minds being far from dreaming of the real facts. In the meantime the three lines had drawn themselves more close together to one spot. Here was a large Kafir kraal, which was gradually surrounded and fired at. How many men had entered it I do not know, and shall probably never learn, because what was inside there was certainly killed by Zulu bullets. After twenty minutes' heavy firing the resistance ceased, and the attacking ones divided themselves again. Half of them returned towards the camp, the other half, from 5000 to 6000, approaching the river, and the place where I was. Firing every now and then, they reached at last the river. There another skirmish took place. The spot where they crossed was half a mile below the Drift, and defended by a few Natal Kaffirs. A tolerably good force could easily have prevented their crossing. Having killed these few Natal Kaffirs, they crossed one by one. This done, they sat down for half an hour in order to get some rest, and to strengthen themselves from the snuffbox. Then they separated again, divided into two parties, the one following the course of the river, the other taking its way towards us. We now perceived that the house of a neighbouring farm on the Natal side was on fire; but we were so far from fancying that the Zulus would cross the river that we never had the slightest idea of the real state of things, but were still thinking that the approaching black people were our own troops. They now were so close to us that their bullets could easily have reached us, and we saw that they were all naked. Reality, then, also stood naked for us. The thick mass that swarmed in the camp was the Zulus who had taken possession of it. The light lines firing at the kraal were Zulus, and, finally, those who had crossed the river and were approaching were Zulus. The few whites whom we had seen galloping now and then to the Natal side, perhaps, were the only surviving of all those who a week before had entered the Zulu country. Our eyes were opened, but why had they not been before? How had the idea of the possibility of a disaster on our side been so far from us that the clearest facts had been unable to make it enter our minds? The officers' flight, the burning farm, the immense masses (say 20,000) moving to and fro in light lines, why had not this long ago told us that the Lord's thoughts are not our thoughts nor our ways His? These ideas were crossing my mind while we speedily descended the hill, followed by the Zulus.

"Arrived at the houses, we saw at once a new proof of the sad truth to which our eyes had just been opened. The tents which surrounded the houses, and were used by a company left there under Major Spalding for the protection of the hospital and the commissariat stores, had been pulled down, and a temporary barricade of meal-sacks was made between the houses, which were a distance of twenty yards from one another. Here we were met by anxious questions from many lips, 'Do the Zulus come here?'—and compelled to answer 'In five minutes they will be here.'

"In the same moment the fighting began in the neighbourhood. Though wishing to take part in the defence of my own house, and at the same time in the defence of an important place for the whole colony, yet my thoughts went to my wife and to my children, who were at a short distance from there, and did not know anything of what was going on.



Having seen one part of the Zulus going in that direction I followed the desire of my heart, saddled my horse, and started to warn my family. But my poor family had had much to suffer before, in five days' journey to Maritzburg, chased by the Zulus, and frightened by all sorts of reports. I will pass over this as of no interest for other people. The attack on Oscarsburg had been awful.

Before I started I saw a Zulu alone at the barricade, kneeling and firing. The whole force drew nearer, and the battle drew on heavier. Soon the hospital was on fire. Our people found it impossible to defend themselves inside the barricade. They must retire within the walls, thus entering the commissariat store. The sick people were brought here, except five who could not be removed, and who were stabbed by the Zulus and burnt. That the hospital was set on fire was certainly a great personal loss for me, as all my property was burnt; but it was of great importance for the whole colony, and especially for the people in the commissariat stores, as the flames of the burning house enabled them to aim properly on the Zulus and thus keep them at a fair distance. If the Zulus had known what they ought they should never have put fire to the house, and the heavy darkness of that dreadful night would have made our troops unable to defend themselves as they did."

The march of Colonel Glyn's column on Jan. 9 from Helpmakaar, in Natal, to cross the Buffalo river and advance through Rorke's Drift into the Zulu country, is illustrated by the Sketch we have received from Major Francis White, Paymaster of the 24th Regiment. It shows the singular character of the scenery in the Buffalo valley, with a precipitous basaltic cliff, 200 ft. high, surmounting the steep downs, which are here grassy, and there overgrown with bush. There is a cataract or waterfall at the edge of the cliff, whence a stream pours down the slope, with a bending course, to join the Buffalo river, which at Rorke's Drift is eighty yards wide, and was greatly swollen by the rains. The path or track by which the troops came on their route from Helpmakaar is seen ascending the hill obliquely, towards the left-hand part of the summit, as shown in this view, and crossing the stream about half way up. The valley is four miles wide at this place; but it must have been very near here that Lieutenant Coghill, orderly officer, and Lieutenant Teignmouth Melvill, Adjutant, were overtaken by the Zulus and slain, after crossing the river, while riding from the post at Rorke's Drift to convey news of the desperate encounter to Helpmakaar, fifteen miles distant, and to call up fresh reinforcements. The bodies of those two gallant officers have been found, together with the regimental colours of the 24th, which they were carrying off for safety.

#### PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS KILLED.

We have now the melancholy task of briefly noticing those gallant officers of the 24th Regiment, whose lives were lost on that disastrous day. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Burmeister Pullaine entered the Army, as ensign, in November, 1855, obtained his Lieutenantcy in June, 1858, became Captain in 1861, Major in February, 1871, and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 1, 1877.

Captain William Eccles Mostyn, of the 24th, was thirty-six years of age, and was the only son of the late Rev. G. T. Mostyn, formerly Incumbent of St. Thomas's Church, in the town of St. Helen's, Lancashire, and also of St. John's, Kilburn. He entered the service in July, 1862, and became Captain in October, 1871. Lieutenant Charles Walter Cavaye, who is the second surviving son of General Cavaye, now residing at Edinburgh, held his commission from December, 1871. Lieutenant Edgar Oliphant Anstey was born at Highercombe, South Australia, March 18, 1851, and was a son of Mr. G. A. Anstey, now residing in Harley-street, Cavendish-square; he had been in the regiment since 1873. Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Llewellyn George Griffith was eldest son of the Rev. T. L. Griffith, Rector of Deal, Kent; he got his commission in September, 1877, but ante-dated 1876; and he was but a month or two over twenty-one years of age at the time of his death. Lieutenant Henry Julian Dyer was eldest son of Mr. H. J. Dyer, of Blackheath, and was in the twenty-fifth year of his age; he joined the 2nd battalion of the 24th Regiment in October, 1876. Second-Lieutenant Edwards Hopton Dyson was a son of Major Dyson, of Denne Hill, Canterbury; his commission dated from last May.

The portrait of Lieut.-Colonel Pullaine is from a photograph by W. T. and R. G. Rowland, of York; that of Captain Mostyn, by Hills and Saunders, of Eton; that of Lieutenant Cavaye was taken at Capetown; that of Lieutenant Anstey, by Messrs. Elliott and Fry; that of Lieutenant Griffith, by Symonds, of Portsmouth; that of Lieutenant H. J. Dyer, on his eighteenth birthday, was taken at Nice; and that of Lieutenant Dyson, by H. P. Robinson, of Tunbridge Wells.

#### COLONEL PEARSON ON THE TUGELA.

The operations of Colonel Pearson's column, which crossed the Lower Tugela from "Fort Pearson," seven or eight miles from the sea, on Jan. 12, have assumed considerable importance, as he has since advanced twenty or thirty miles northward into Zululand, and now occupies an entrenched position at Ekhowe, with sufficient stores, but is for the present shut up from communications. We have received, through Mr. J. Blair, Stoke Newington, a series of photographs taken by his brother at Colonel Pearson's head-quarters, to Jan. 13, representing the banks of the Tugela, the encampment of the 3rd Buffs, and that of the Victoria and Stanger Mounted Rifles, at Thring's Post, Fort Pearson, the Naval Brigade, formed of seamen of H.M.S. Active and H.M.S. Tenedos, and other subjects of interest. Two of these we have engraved for this week's publication. The first shows the men of H.M.S. Tenedos, who now compose the garrison of Fort Pearson, practising with the Gatling gun, a weapon that has been described by us on former occasions. The second illustration shows the crossing of the river Tugela, which is here of great width and depth, and at this season, being in heavy flood, is a swollen and rushing stream of extraordinary force and rapidity. It is mentioned by Lord Chelmsford, in one of his despatches, that an anchor, with hawser attached to it, was, on the night of the 9th, torn up from the bottom of the river, and was carried away down stream and fixed in the opposite bank so firmly as to require five hundred men to haul it back. A seaman of H.M.S. Active was drowned in this operation, and Lieutenant Craigie, R.N., narrowly escaped the same fate, from the overturning of a boat or punt. This part of the Lower Tugela, it will be observed, is distant above ninety miles from Rorke's Drift, on the Buffalo; and we have next to speak of another place, Eland's Neck, on the Pongola, which is situated eighty miles farther up the country beyond Rorke's Drift. Such is the extent of Lord Chelmsford's operations, with five detached columns, now practically reduced to four, or even to three, invading Zululand at points so distant from each other along a frontier line of two hundred miles.

The north-west and north sides of Cetewayo's kingdom abut on the Transvaal British province; and here are stationed two columns, that of Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., from the Utrecht district, which has been acting in close conjunction with the head-quarters column of Colonel Glyn; and that of Colonel Rowlands, which is rather intended to prevent the

enemy breaking into the Transvaal. A portion of Colonel Wood's forces, consisting of the first battalion of the 13th Regiment, two companies of the 90th Regiment, a battery of Royal Artillery, and Captain Carrington's Frontier Light Horse, with Native Contingent (Swazies), has been posted at Eland's Neck, on a branch of the Pongola, twenty miles from Luneburg, at the eastern boundary of the Transvaal. It is situated on a plain 6000 ft. above the sea-level, with mountain ranges to the north and east, in which are veins of coal already worked by the inhabitants of the district. We observe, in Wyld's Military Sketch-Map of Zululand and the Transvaal, among the settlements of this neighbourhood, the names of "Tiverton," "Silverton," and "Halberton," which will at once be recognised by those readers who are familiar with the English county of Devonshire. It is to be presumed that emigrants from that part of England have found their way to the most easterly region of the Transvaal, where we hope they will be allowed to dwell in safety.

The subject of our remaining Illustrations is the embarkation and departure of the 17th Lancers, which took place on Monday week, at the Victoria Dock, Blackwall, on board the steam-ship "France," a sister-ship to the "Spain," belonging to the "National" Liverpool and New York Line. The headquarters of the regiment went out in the "England," from Southampton. The four troops embarked at Blackwall, numbering 280 men and 300 horses, were reviewed by the Duke of Cambridge before leaving their barracks at Hounslow and Hampton Court. His Royal Highness, with the Duke of Teck, visited the ship on the day of embarkation. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and band of the 18th Hussars, stationed at Woolwich, chartered one of the Thames steam-boats, and came across the river, to bid a hearty farewell to the 17th Lancers, which was an act of fraternal kindness worthy of such gallant soldiers.

Since our last publication, there is but little fresh information from the Cape which has reached us by special telegram via Madeira. Lord Chelmsford had been reinforced by the 88th Regiment from King William's Town, a detachment of the King's Own from Capetown, and by small bodies of volunteers. No confirmation had been received of the reported attack on Colonel Pearson's position at Ekhowe. A reconnaissance had been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Buller of the military kraal at Bagulusine, which was burned, and 400 cattle carried off. It was reported by spies that Cetewayo intends to invade Natal, but that the flooded state of the Tugela has thus far prevented him from doing so. Considerable anxiety was felt respecting the state of affairs in the Transvaal, and it was reported that the Boers positively decline to join in a war against the Zulus, except on condition of restoring the political independence of the Transvaal.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday night the opening dinner of the Beaconsfield Club, in Pall-mall, was held, under the presidency of Lord Abergavenny. The principal speakers were Lord Inverurie, Earl Manners, and Lord Headley.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has been appointed a governor of Sutton's Hospital, in the place of the late Lord Chelmsford. His Lordship has consented to become a vice-president of the Westminster Industrial Exhibition, to be held in June.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted an invitation of the Royal Colonial Institute to dine with the members, at the Pall-mall Restaurant, on the 18th inst., on which occasion a paper will be read by Sir Arthur Gordon on the subject of Fiji.

It was determined on Tuesday, at the sitting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, to discontinue the use of the electric light on the Holborn Viaduct, on account of the cost, which has been found to be seven times and a half that of gas.

Mr. Robert Henry Bullock Marsham has been appointed a magistrate at the Greenwich and Woolwich Police Courts, in the place of Mr. Slade, who has been transferred to the Southwark Police Court to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Benson.

At the annual general meeting of the Mining Association of Great Britain, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Mr. Thomas Knowles, M.P., was unanimously re-elected president for the ensuing year. Important matters affecting the coal and iron trades were discussed, and resolutions thereon adopted.

At the meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture on Tuesday, a general feeling was expressed in favour of a County Government Bill preceding the County Valuation Bill; and a resolution in that sense was carried, which also advocated a greater proportion of direct representation of ratepayers in county government.

Mr. S. S. Lloyd, M.P., presided last Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at which resolutions were passed in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission or a Select Committee to inquire into the present condition of British trade, and urging the appointment of a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

An amateur performance on behalf of the funds of that excellent institution, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, will be given by the employés of Messrs. J. and C. Boyd and Co., Friday-street, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, next Thursday evening, the 13th inst. The programme includes "Our Bitterest Foe," by G. C. Herbert; "Old Soldiers," by H. J. Byron; and a variety of negro selections in character.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., was one of the speakers at a meeting held last Saturday in connection with the Tower Hamlets Branch of the University Extension Society, and pointed out the importance of arriving at a proper decision upon the question whether the people wished for the lectures which would be given by the organisation. The answer to this could be given only by the people themselves.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in February the total number of paupers was 89,529, of whom 45,013 were in workhouses and 44,516 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3216, 3880, and 1106 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 654, of whom 541 were men, 100 women, and 13 children under sixteen.

Mrs. Gladstone's concert for her Orphanage will take place on Wednesday afternoon, March 19, at Grosvenor House, under the patronage of the Princess of Wales. Herr Joachim and other distinguished artists give their services. The orphanage is at Hawarden, and receives children from all parts of the country, but chiefly from London. Tickets, one guinea, at Mr. Gladstone's, 73, Harley-street, and Mr. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street.

There were 2602 births and 1771 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 48 and the deaths by 45 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 22 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 50 from whooping-

cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 19 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 171 deaths were referred. In Greater London 3143 births and 2092 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 34.8 deg., being 5.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 10.2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 74.6 hours. The recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, equal to 14 per cent of its possible duration.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the Royal United Service Institution was held last Saturday, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. After the adoption of the report, the gold medal for an essay upon field intrenching was presented to Captain Clayton, R.A., Professor at the Royal Military Academy. This prize would have fallen to the writer of another essay, Brevet Major J. Fraser, R.E., had it not exceeded the limits fixed for it; but a second gold medal was awarded to that officer.

A meeting of the survivors and sufferers by the Princess Alice disaster was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Monday night, for the purpose of thanking the contributors to the relief fund and those who had so nobly helped to rescue the drowning. The chairman said that out of the fund raised (£38,246) 212 orphans, 43 widows, 79 widowers, 310 relatives, and 59 survivors—altogether 703 persons—had been provided for. For this substantial token of sympathy the sufferers were deeply grateful, and hearty thanks were accorded to all who had contributed to the result.

The first of a series of conferences, under the auspices of a committee of clergymen formed two or three years ago to consider the relations of the Church to trades unions, was held last Saturday in the Chapter House, St. Paul's. A paper was read by Mr. Brassey on the subject of the present commercial depression, and the opinion at which he arrived was that it must be mainly attributed to over-production. A number of causes were enumerated by Mr. Mundella, M.P., amongst which were bad harvests, bad investments in foreign loans, which had absorbed three hundred millions sterling belonging to English bondholders, famines in India and China, excessive personal expenditure amongst all classes at home, and the maintenance of large Continental armies.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited on Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, yesterday week, to present a petition urging the Government to bring diplomatic pressure to bear on the Spanish Government with a view to the abolition of the slave trade in Cuba. Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., and a number of other members of Parliament, formed part of the deputation, who represented to his Lordship that Spain had entered into treaty engagements on the subject and had promised to take measures for the suppression of slavery immediately the pacification of Cuba had been secured. Lord Salisbury, in reply, said the strongest representations of a friendly character would be made to the Spanish Government with reference to the promises which had been made to England; but the question was not one to be settled by ironclads, and every care must be taken to avoid using language which a susceptible people might regard as an attempt to force upon them a course which they might not consider for the benefit of their country.

Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., presided at a discussion on the political education of women, which took place on Thursday week at the residence of Mr. G. J. Leon, in Gloucester-place, Portman-square. About 300 persons were present. Mr. Anthony Trollope opposed the extension of the franchise to rate-paying and property-holding women, and argued that what the leaders of this movement wanted was, in fact, a complete equality with men without having all their burdens. The efforts of civilisation, he said, had been directed to shield woman from the hard work of the world, and he held that to obtain the franchise for women was an impossibility, as power would always be with the purse-bearer, and that official being a man, he would save woman from herself and withhold the franchise from her. Mr. Campbell Foster, Q.C., spoke in the same sense; and the gentlemen were replied to by Miss Lydia Becker, Miss Isabella Tod, and other ladies. Resolutions in support of Mr. Courtney's woman suffrage resolution were adopted.

At a numerous-attended meeting of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers, held yesterday week at the offices of the National Rifle Association, it was unanimously resolved that a field-day on Easter Monday on a large scale is impracticable, suitable ground not being obtainable.—The presentation of prizes to the London Scottish Volunteers took place in Westminster Hall last Saturday night, in the presence of about a thousand ladies and gentlemen. The honorary Colonel, Lord Elcho, who recently resigned the active command, was received with a general salute on entering the hall, and immediately proceeded to inspect the regiment, which was formed in six companies, mustering a total of nearly 500 of all ranks. His Lordship was accompanied by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, with Major Lord Ruthven and Captain and Adjutant Covey, and also by the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., and Colonel Moncrieff, of the Guards. Colonel Lumsden addressed the regiment, referring in laudatory terms to Lord Elcho's long connection with the volunteer movement, and sketching the main points of the regimental doings during the past year. Lord Elcho having presented Sergeant-Instructor Matthews with the medal awarded him for long service and good conduct in the Army; the Hon. Miss Charteris presented the prizes. Lady Elcho was also present. The prizes included a challenge cup, value £100, given by Lord Elcho, which was won by the C company; and amongst the chief individual winners were Lieutenant M'Kerrall and Private Dunlop, C.B. In closing the proceedings, Lord Elcho spoke at some length upon the value of the volunteer force, and, referring to the recent report of the War Office Committee, objected to the placing of a limit to the force, the imposition of additional drills, or the changing of the uniform from grey to scarlet.—Mrs. Lloyd-Lindsay, wife of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, presented on Wednesday evening to the successful competitors during the target-practice season which ended last October the prizes awarded. In singling out the principal prize-takers, Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay mentioned that the Prince of Wales had expressed his gratification that his Royal Highness's prize had been carried off by so distinguished a member of the company as Mr. J. A. M'Kenzie, the hon. secretary of the regimental shooting committee.—This (Saturday) afternoon Princess Mary Adelaide will present the prizes in Westminster Hall to the Queen's (Westminster).

On the suggestion of the Bishop of Salford a committee has been formed in Manchester for establishing a society of commercial geography. Mr. Armitage, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. Slagg, Mr. J. E. Taylor, and others have joined the committee.





THE ZULU WAR: COLONEL FEARSON'S COLUMN CROSSING THE TUGELA.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. J. LLOYD, OF DURBAN, NATAL.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

In the Senate yesterday week the discussion on the Amnesty Bill took place. M. Victor Hugo opposed the measure, and proposed a complete amnesty. After a reply from the Minister of Justice, the Government Bill was adopted by 163 votes to 86. In the Chamber on Saturday a member asked M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, why he had suspended the police inquiry, and what decision he had taken in the matter. In his reply, M. de Marcère spoke in high terms of the police administration, and expressed his disapprobation of the campaign which he said had been commenced against it. The Minister then protested with some agitation against the calumnies which had been directed against himself, and it was ultimately resolved that the matter should be discussed on Monday. M. Clémenceau, after hearing M. de Marcère's explanations, moved an order of the day expressing the regret of the House at the insufficiency of those explanations. The Chamber then suspended its sitting. On reassembling, the order of the day pure and simple was proposed. M. Clémenceau adopted it, as being virtually the same as his own, and it was carried by a large majority. M. de Marcère thereupon resigned. He had previously announced that none of his colleagues were concerned in the discussion.

M. de Marcère has been succeeded by M. Lepère, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; who in his turn is succeeded by M. Tirard. The new Prefect of Police is M. Regnaud, a provincial prefect.

M. and Madame Grévy's first soirée at the Elysée took place on Thursday week, and was an immense success. On Sunday, M. Grévy, President of the Republic, received Count Beust, the Austrian Ambassador, in private audience. The latter presented the reply of the Emperor of Austria to M. Jules Grévy's letter notifying his elevation to the Presidency of the French Republic.

Lord Lyons gave a dinner at Paris on Monday in honour of Admiral Pothuau, the new Ambassador to London. Lord Lyons was received on Wednesday by the President, in order to present the reply of Queen Victoria to the letter announcing M. Grévy's election to the Presidency of the Republic.

Major Labordère has been gazetted as chief of a battalion in the 41st Infantry. Major Labordère is the officer who refused to obey orders issued by General Lartigue at Limoges in December, 1877, which he considered indicative of a *coup d'état*, was for some days under arrest, and on the accession of the Dufaure Cabinet was superseded. Brigadier-General Bressoles, who gave the order to Major Labordère and was placed on half-pay simultaneously with him, remains without employment.

M. Victor Hugo's seventy-eighth birthday was celebrated on Wednesday week by a dinner at the Café Riche at Paris.

Rossini's widow at her death appointed the Department of Public Assistance in Paris residuary legatee. After payment of all the charges and legacies a sum of 2,395,000*f.* remains, which will be applied, in accordance with her wishes, for the construction of an asylum for indigent French and Italian musicians. It will be erected at Passy, and will accommodate from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty persons.

M. Jules Bastide, who was French Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1848 and a member of the Constituante, who took an active part in the agitation against the Bourbons, was one of the combatants in 1839, and the first, it is said, to plant the tricolor on the summit of the Tuileries, died recently at the age of seventy-eight; and of General Beauchamp, who retired from service in 1861, but in 1870 organised the Mobs of the Landes, died a few days ago at Orthez, in his eightieth year.

## ITALY.

The Italian committee of holders of Turkish Bonds have presented a memorial to Signor Depretis stating that the De Tocqueville convention would inflict great injury to their interests, because, if the Customs revenues which had already been hypothecated for the former loan were to be made over to the Marquis de Tocqueville, the old loans would be left without any kind of guarantee. The committee, therefore, appealed to the Government to intervene for the protection of the interests of the old Turkish bondholders.

Rear-Admiral William Acton has been promoted to Vice-Admiral, and takes the command of the Permanent Squadron of Instruction.

The Pope held a Consistory yesterday week, at which he raised Cardinal Nina from the order of Cardinal Deacons to that of Cardinal Priests; nominated Cardinal Borromeo camerlengo of the Sacred College, in place of Cardinal Ferrieri, whose year of office has expired; and preconised thirty-four Archbishops and Bishops. No Cardinals were created. Cardinal Guidi died on Thursday week, at the age of sixty-three. A solemn mass was celebrated on Monday in the Sistine Chapel in commemoration of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. The members of the diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican were present.

A memorial tablet to Keats was unveiled in Rome yesterday week. Sir Vincent Eyre, Sir Augustus Paget, and about a hundred English, Americans, and Germans were present. It is placed on the house where the young English poet breathed his last.

## SPAIN.

The resignation of the Cabinet has been offered, in pursuance of a resolution long ago arrived at, that whenever it should advise a dissolution of the Cortes it would resign, so as to leave the King free to exercise his full prerogative on so important a question.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor gave a dinner on Thursday week, to which, among others, Lord Odo Russell and Lord and Lady Dufferin were invited. Prince Bismarck called upon Lord and Lady Dufferin at their hotel in the course of the day, and invited them to a dinner at his official residence.

The Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia and her daughter, the Princess Louise Margaret, who is to be married next week to the Duke of Connaught, at Windsor, took leave of the German Emperor and his family last Saturday, and left the same night for the Hague, en route to England.

The death is announced of the Prussian ex-Minister of Agriculture, Karl von Mantuffel, brother of the ex-Prime Minister, Otto von Mantuffel. The two brothers left the Ministry in 1858.

The German Reichstag yesterday week, by a large majority, approved the general postal treaty of July 1, 1878, and then passed to the first reading of the Imperial Budget Bill for 1879. Herr Hofmann, the President of the Imperial Chancellery, said that the deficit for the current year, which had been set down at 20,000,000 marks, only amounted to about 11,000,000, a sum which would be covered by the matriculatory contributions. The expenditure for the past year had been 5,000,000 less than in the previous year, a saving of 4,000,000 having been effected in the military administration; but, on the other hand, the receipts had diminished by about 14,000,000. For the next financial year it would be necessary to raise the contributions of the several States of the empire to 101,000,000 marks. Herr Hofmann said that indirect taxation was indispensable in order to render the empire financially

independent and relieve the individual States of their present heavy contributions to the Imperial Exchequer. The debate on the Parliamentary Discipline Bill was begun on Tuesday, the chief speakers being Dr. Lasker against and Prince Bismarck in support of the measure.

In the supplementary election held for the German Parliament in the tenth Saxon district Herr König, the candidate of the free Conservative party, has been returned by 6623 votes. The Socialist Democratic candidate obtained 4322 votes.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Yesterday week the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet voted the Budget law by a majority of 227 against 174. All the endeavours of the Opposition have been frustrated, and the position of the Tisza Ministry remains unshaken. Herr Tisza on Saturday presented a bill to the Lower House signifying the assent of the House to the Treaty of Berlin.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation, after a long debate, it was resolved, on the motion of Herr Sturm, to give an ulterior sanction to the expenditure of 41,720,000*fl.* in excess of the grant of 60,000,000*fl.*, with the reservation of a final decision being arrived at when the accounts were closed and the results made known. At the same time it was resolved not to approve the additional 5,000,000*fl.* asked for by the Government for expenses in November and December, 1878, a supplementary motion to that effect having previously been proposed by Herr Pirquet and rejected by 11 votes against eight.

Telegrams from Pesth report serious floods, on the river Theiss.

## RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Wiatcheslaw Constantinovitch (youngest son of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Constantine) died on Thursday week, aged sixteen.

Lord Dufferin has arrived in St. Petersburg, and has been received by Prince Gortschakoff.

Prince Krapotkine, Governor of Kharkoff, who was shot at and wounded on the 21st ult., died on Thursday week.

The Russians are engaged in removing the fortifications of Arab Tabia, acting, it is stated, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

## ROUMANIA.

The session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies has been prolonged until the 27th inst. A motion has been introduced into both Chambers and read a first time affirming the necessity of revising the Constitution as far as regards article VII., which relates to disabilities on account of religion.

A special Roumanian Delegate has been sent to Constantinople to explain to the Porte the impossibility of Roumania holding the Dobrukscha unless she has possession of Arab Tabia. Similar representations have, it is stated, been made by the Roumanian Government to the other Powers.

## BULGARIA.

The first regular session of the Assembly was held on Wednesday week. M. Loukianoff, who represents Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, stated that the Bulgarian Exarch had been nominated by the Prince President of the Assembly, and the prelate took the chair and addressed a few words to the deputies, recommending them to be prudent in their discussions. A vice-president and other officers were then appointed by the President, and the second secretary then called the roll of the Deputies. At a meeting of the Deputies on Saturday it was decided to bring before the National Assembly the question of the rectification of the Balkans frontier. With a view to considering the best mode of procuring the union of Bulgarian and Eastern Roumelia, a committee of twenty members has been elected.

A Te Deum was sung at Tirnova on Monday in the cathedral church in celebration of the accession to the throne of the Emperor of Russia. Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff and his staff were present, and all the foreign delegates were invited to attend the service.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes's Message transmitting the report of the Centennial Commission expresses gratification at the success of the Philadelphia Exhibition, and profound acknowledgment of the cordial participation of foreign nations.

Both Houses of the Congress sat on Sunday, to endeavour to hasten the progress of legislation. On Saturday night the President sent a message to the House vetoing the Chinese Restriction Bill, on the ground of its improperly interfering with the Chinese treaty. The House at midnight sustained the veto, 109 voting for the bill and 95 against it, the affirmative thus falling short of the two thirds required by the Constitution for the passing of a bill. Telegrams of Monday's date from Washington report that Congress had been sitting all night, and that there was no prospect of agreement between the two Houses, the question being the disputed election of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency. The conclusions of the report drawn up by the majority of the Potter Committee state that Mr. Tilden was deprived of the Presidency of the United States by unlawful and fraudulent acts on the part of the Louisiana and Florida returning boards, and by the forging of the Louisiana electoral certificates. The report drawn up by the minority states that the electoral investigation failed to show that the Republicans corruptly or fraudulently obtained the Presidency of the United States for Mr. Hayes, and vindicates the action of General Sherman and General Noyes. The report further states that the cipher despatches confessedly convict the Democratic agents of systematic and deliberate efforts to bribe the returning boards of Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon. There has been a bitter debate in the Senate upon a proposal to grant a pension to Mr. Jefferson Davis as a veteran of the Mexican war. After some angry recriminations between the Northern and Southern senators the proposal was rejected by 23 against 22 votes. The House, by 157 to 89, has defeated the Brazilian mail steam-ship subsidy previously voted by the Senate.

Congress adjourned *sine die* at noon on Tuesday, without having passed either the Legislative or Army Bills. The Geneva Award Bill also failed.

President Hayes has issued a proclamation summoning Congress to meet for an extra session on the 18th inst.

The enumeration of the population in the tenth Census of the States is to begin on June 1, 1880, and to be completed on July 1.

Lord Lytton, a Calcutta telegram states, is to leave that city on the 13th inst. for Lahore.

Dr. Newman's name appears in the official list of the Cardinals to be created at the next Consistory.

The death of M. Heer, the President in 1876 of the Swiss Confederation, is announced, in his fifty-fourth year.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night in the part of the Grand Ducal Palace, Darmstadt, at present occupied by the Grand Duke. The damage done was, however, slight.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the following notice:—The Hon. Charles A. Turner, C.I.E., one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, is

appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, in succession to Sir W. Morgan, who has resigned.

Colonel Wellesley, who was military attaché at the Russian head-quarters during the late war, has had conferred upon him the Roumanian medal for military valour.

Japan has given her adhesion to the International Telegraph Treaty, maintaining a limit rate of one franc ten centimes per word.

Arquipa, which was destroyed on Aug. 13, 1868, was visited at midnight on Jan. 9 last by one of the severest shocks of earthquake that has occurred since the former date.

A Melbourne telegram states that the English cricketers start on their return to England by the mail which leaves on the 11th inst.

Five persons have perished, and property estimated at 1,000,000*dols.* has been destroyed, by the burning of the business quarter of the town of Reno, in Nevada.

The Durham, 998 tons, Captain Seymour, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth yesterday week for Port Adelaide, with 392 emigrants, among whom were seventy-five single female servants.

The Royal Castle of Tervueren, in Belgium, has been completely destroyed by fire. No lives were lost, and the Empress Charlotte (widow of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico), who resided there, has been conducted to the palace at Laeken.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society have supplied the Government, at its request, with information on the ethnology, physical features, and climate of Natal and Zululand, prepared by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, one of the missionaries of the society, who spent some time in those countries.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that a meeting of the Consuls-General was held in Cairo on Monday to consider the position of the judgment creditors, the floating-debt creditors, and the bondholders; and it was decided that they must all make some sacrifice. The Government is invited to prepare proposals within ten days, and submit them to the Powers; and, if approved, they are to have the force of law.

The new Royal Court House at Jersey, which has been nearly two years in course of construction, was opened yesterday week by a sitting of the States Assembly. The interior is handsomely decorated, and the arrangements are excellent. A return was presented by the treasurer showing the amount of the debt of the states to be £313,080, of which £180,600 has been incurred on account of new harbour works designed by Sir John Coode, which, however, have been abandoned as worthless.—The newly-elected Judge of the Royal Court, Mr. Elias Nicolle, was sworn in last Saturday, in the presence of a large assembly completely filling the Court House.—At the annual meeting of the Jersey National Rifle Association his Excellency Major-General Nicholson consented to become patron, and promised a handsome silver cup for competition at the annual gathering in July next.

A meeting of the committee of the National Federation of Liberal Associations was held at Birmingham on Tuesday, at which it was decided to hold a series of conferences and public meetings in various parts of the kingdom.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company on Tuesday that negotiations were in progress between the Government and the company with regard to laying a cable to the Cape.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Trades Council last Saturday night a resolution was passed in favour of establishing a federation of trades unions. It was stated that the trades councils of Derby, Leicester, Bristol, Walsall, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton were willing to join the Birmingham Trades Council in forming the federation, and that the members of these unions represented ninety trades and 15,000 workmen.

An important fishery case, which has established the right of the Marquis of Ely to the fishing of one half of the river Erne for about four miles from the lower end of the lower lake, was decided in Dublin last Saturday. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Samuel Alexander and others, of Derry, had bought in the Landed Estates Court the fisheries in the "entire of the river Erne," including, as they claimed, both sides of the river, for £45,000; but the jury found that Lord Ely's riparian rights on his side of the river were proved.

The Duchess of Montrose has forwarded to the Lord Provost of Glasgow £100 towards the relief (through the Ladies' Clothing Committee) of the distress in Glasgow. In doing so she expressed a hope that prosperity may soon return to Glasgow.—It was stated at the weekly meeting on Monday of the committee for administering the Mayor's Relief Fund at Birmingham that, during the nine weeks the fund has been established, 98,325 families, representing 426,129 persons, have been relieved. This gives a weekly average of 10,975 families and 50,896 persons. The total amount of the contributions to the fund is £10,230 17*s.* 1*d.*, and the expenditure £8967. The working expenses have amounted to £509, and there is a balance in hand of £723. It was decided to close the fund.

On Tuesday night the Prince of Wales's Indian collection, which is to be on view for some time in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, was opened to the inspection of the public by a conversation held under the auspices of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council. There were about 4000 persons present, and much interest was taken in the collection. In the course of the evening the Lord Provost addressed the company, and, after referring to the circumstances under which the Indian presents were given to the Prince, remarked that history said that England conquered India by the sword, but these presents testified with no uncertain sound that the Prince of Wales had overcome her by kindness. The fact of their being sent to Scotland was only a further proof of his Royal Highness's desire to promote the happiness and welfare of the whole community.

Parliamentary returns have been issued of the sums received at the goldsmiths' halls at London, Birmingham, Chester, Dublin, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Sheffield, and Exeter, for duty and hall-marking in each year from 1867 to 1877 inclusive, showing also what moneys were paid into the Treasury out of the receipts during each year, what the amount of working expenses, and what was the appropriation of the surplus fund, if any. The returns show also the weight of gold and silver respectively that was hall-marked in each of the above years at each of the halls before named. In London the duty on marking amounted to £535,182, of which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue received £452,601. The total weight of metal marked was—gold, 10,317*lb.*, and silver, 830,171*lb.* The receipts during the same period were £77,273, and the disbursements, £74,157. The surplus was carried to an accumulation fund. In Birmingham the sum received for duty amounted to £171,989; 967,451*oz.* of gold wares and 1,355,258*oz.* of silver wares were assayed and marked, and £37,464 was received for hall-marking.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I recently received a circular requesting me to attend a meeting convened in the saloon of Covent-Garden Theatre to consider the means of instituting a National Theatre and Royal Dramatic Academy. The Marquis Townshend is the President of the Provisional Committee formed for the promotion of the desirable objects stated; and the Vice-President is that excellent tragedian Mr. John Ryder, who, in his own individuality, may be said to constitute a kind of Royal Dramatic Academy of a most practical kind. The admirable elocutionary instruction imparted by Mr. Ryder to his pupils has endowed our stage with a number of admirable dramatic artists; and it was he, if I remember aright, who in a few sagacious lessons converted the piquante French actress Stella Colas into one of the most charming Juliets ever seen on the English boards in the period between the retirement of Ellen Tree and Helen Faucit and the rising of the sun of Neilson.

I did not go to the Covent Garden meeting—first, because I could not have done any good by going there; and, next, because I have but a very faint belief in the chances of success of the scheme propounded. Moderately-sized theatres, more or less "legitimate" in the entertainments which they provide, will continue to minister to the recreation of the public, and to bring riches or ruin to their managers, as blind Fortune may decree; one or more Italian operas may flourish, because Italian opera will always be a fashionable entertainment, cherished by "Society" for its expensiveness and exclusiveness; but, to my thinking, no "National Theatre and Royal Dramatic Academy" on a grand scale could subsist without a large annual dotation from the State; and I certainly do not see my way towards a vote of twenty thousand a year or so for the "National Theatre" being asked for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of a Government pledged to "a spirited foreign policy," which has come to mean a couple of little savage wars, rumours of bigger and more "civilised" wars in the middle, and general cataclysm in the extreme distance. No, no; the millions to be raised by additional taxation must be spent in the purchase of more "Woolwich Infants," Gatling guns, Martini-Henry rifles, torpedoes, and pretty little tiny kickshaws of that kind. It will be time enough to think about granting State assistance to the drama when the Grand Turk Humpty Dumpty Hamid Khan has been definitively resettled on the top of the wall from which he tumbled not so long ago, and "the Muscovite Bear has been driven, howling, back to his Siberian deserts." I have recanted my errors, undergone conversion, and become a fervent Jingo. Jingoism pays.

Meanwhile, I did go on Monday afternoon last to the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden, the use of which had been generously given by the present tenants, Messrs. Gatti, for a benefit performance in aid of the Chatterton benefit fund. The day was a dismally wet one, still the house, I am happy to say, was literally crammed; representing as it did some five hundred pounds for seats booked, and in money taken at the doors, and probably an additional four hundred in donations and subscriptions from the friends of, or the sympathisers with, Mr. Chatterton. Mr. Sothorn, who had come expressly from Italy to give the Fund the benefit of his services in "A Regular Fix," had a tremendous reception; the farm-yard act in "It is never Too Late to Mend" was given with great *éclat* (only the live stock behaved in a somewhat insubordinate manner; the donkey obstinately refused to cross the stage, and backed off; the chickens fluttered all among the footlights, and one feathered biped, I fancy, got as far as the big drum in the orchestra, and the pigeons in their cote cooed in the wrong places), and the audience never seemed tired of encoring that wonderful medley duet from the Alhambra "Poule aux Œufs d'Or" sung with infinite spirit by Mr. Righton and Miss Constance Loseby.

A goodly number of correspondents, the greater number of them ladies, have cracked the first of the two "nuts" submitted last week. "A Very Small Child," E. E. W., writing in a very symmetrical hand from "Youghreave Vicarage, Bakewell," has half cracked the Great Seal nut in such pretty terms that I must quote them:—"King James II., in 1688, when rowing across the Thames, was childish enough to fling the Great Seal into the water, in order that his successor might not be able to carry on the affairs of State. It was fished up in a net some months afterwards. Perhaps G. A. S. would kindly complete the 'crackage' of the nut, as his teeth have attained a greater age than those of his youthful correspondent." This is cruel, but nice. My old molars and incisors, nevertheless, may escape exercise, since the remaining portion of the nut is cracked by a host of grown-up correspondents. Replies "B. S.," and many more:—"The Seal of Richard I. was lost when the Vice-Chancellor was drowned in the Mediterranean, between Rhodes and Cyprus, A.D. 1190; but it was recovered, together with the Chancellor's body." Another section of well-informed correspondents remind me that there is a third instance of the Great Seal disappearing under water on the occasion of King John losing his baggage when crossing the river Wash.

Nobody has cracked the second nut touching a robin redbreast which, under peculiar circumstances, attended a Queen of England. I hope that I don't set pedantic puzzles. I strive to make them just difficult enough to invite careful research, but not crabbedly abstruse. For the nut in question I went to a source not more recondite than Dean Stanley's "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey." Reach down that delightful volume; and at page 78, at the conclusion of the description of the funeral of Queen Mary II., you will find that "a robin redbreast which had taken refuge in the Abbey was seen constantly in her hearse, and was looked upon with tender affection for its seeming love for the lamented Queen." The authority given for this touching anecdote is a drawing in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. It was on a bitter winter morning that Mary was buried; and I have somewhere read that the robin, perched on the Royal bier, accompanied the funeral of the Sovereign to whom Miss Agnes Strickland was so unforgiving all the way from Hampton Court to Westminster.

Concerning the Chaucerian nut of last week, the Rev. W. W. Skeat flatly denies that the "ground" in the Wife of Bath's "coverchiefs," and which made them weigh a pound, had anything to do with an equivalent for starch. I stick to my text, and am prepared to defend it on a variety of "grounds;" but this column is obviously not a place for Dryasdust philological controversy; and I erred, perhaps, in mooting an obscure point which even the learned Thomas Tyrwhitt has not cleared up. Let Mr. Skeat write to "Notes and Queries," and I will "have it out with him" in the pages of that learned periodical. Meanwhile, in controversial courtesy, I will give him one "point" myself. In Guy Miège's "Great French Dictionary" the technical term "*Le toilé est fait*" is translated "the lace is grounded."

Still, in the matter of starch itself, I may be permitted to

express my gratitude to "W.," writing from Walton-on-Thames, for the accompanying capital bit of folk-lore. "W." remembers that when he was a lad his old nurse used to sing the following doggerel lines:—

O! what shall I do for starch and blue  
For my high cauled cap!  
Why, get a potato and cut it in two,  
And that will do for starch and blue  
For your high cauled cap.

It is a West of England ditty, my correspondent adds.

Another morsel of poetry. A correspondent whose letter I cannot find (so I cannot give his initials) wishes to know the name of the American humorist from whom I quoted the lines about the fair "Johanna" who "wore a magnolious crypolune, and spanked on the grand pianner." I cannot tell him. Perhaps some member of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels might oblige. The poetry of what I think is entitled "the Misfortunes of Mr. Vermicelli," to the tune (and a very pretty tune it is) of "The Ratcatcher's Daughter," was given me by my dear deceased friend Mr. James Lorimer Graham, Junior, sometime U.S. Consul-General at Florence. The last verse, if I remember aright, ran thus:—

O, a photographic man which did live opposite  
This cuss tried her heart for to soften.  
He won her young affections quite  
By taking of her portrait for nuffin.  
When Mr. Vermicelli came to hear of this  
Out of him it did take all the shine, O!

(Spoken.) He packed up all his clothes in a cigar-box and immediately started for California.

By the Cornelius Vanderbilt line, O!

The choice and valuable library of the late Baron Heath, Italian Consul-General in London, is to be sold at Christie's on Wednesday next, the twelfth instant. I hope that the books will fetch better prices than pictures have lately brought in the auction-rooms. Even modern painters appear to be financially at a discount. Baron Heath's library seems to me especially rich in archaeological works and in the masterpieces of Italian literature.

Two nuts to crack for next week. The whereabouts of famous passages in poetry or prose I am reluctant to submit as puzzles for solution. As I recently hinted, there are a multitude of Dictionaries of Quotations about, which serve as "cribs" and "keys" in answering questions; and I want my readers to rub up their memories, or to search the famous poets and prose-writers for themselves. Let us try, to begin with, a nut belonging to English social history. What is the origin of the tavern signs of "The Tumble Down Dick" and the "Grave Morris"—the latter yet extant in the Whitechapel road? Nut the second. When Talleyrand took the oath of fidelity, in 1830, to Louis Philippe, the ancient diplomatist and ex-Bishop of Autun remarked, with a grin, that it was the thirteenth oath of the kind that he had taken. Name the respective dynasties or governments to which Talleyrand had sworn allegiance. I beg to state, to begin with, that I can, myself, only name eleven out of the thirteen; and I am thus really seeking for a curious piece of historical information. G. A. S.

P.S.—"A. G. R." (crest a hare courant, azure) is assured, with my best compliments, that there is no harm done, and that she has made in her note more than the *amende honorable*.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Thirteen runners went to the post on Wednesday for the Sandown Grand Prize, which was won by Mr. Jennings's Rifle, Lord Roseberry's First Spring being second, and Mr. T. J. Clifford's Sir Hugh third; the Wolsey Handicap was won by Gipsy, Selling Hurdle-Race by Stanwix, Selling Steeplechase by Northumbrian, Metropolitan Hunters' Flat-Race by Whalebone, and the Hunters' Hurdle-Race by Roundhead.

If racing men were completely idle last week, correspondents made up for it by redoubled activity, and two important meetings were brought off—the Ridgway Club (Lytham) and the Ashdown Open. The former was really a grand success in every way. The hares did not seem to have suffered much from the severity of the weather, and some splendid trials were witnessed; the weather was all that could be desired, and Mr. Hedley and Wilkinson gave perfect satisfaction in their respective positions of judge and slipper. The puppies engaged in the North and South Lancashire Stakes were not a very bright lot, though two or three of them ran well. The Earl of Haddington's kennel, which has suffered from a severe epidemic, is gradually getting back into form, and eventually his Honey Buzzard, by Fugitive—Honeydew, divided with Wild Maud, by Oscar—Lily Agnes. Queen Sibyl, who ran so well at Altcar, reappeared, as fresh as a puppy, in the Clifton Cup, and once more displayed all her wonderful cleverness. In the fourth round, Anchor led her by several lengths, and appeared about to win easily; but the course proved a long one, and, directly "the Queen" got a chance, she outworked her opponent at all points, and at last beat him with something to spare. This was a rare performance, and left her to divide with her kennel companion, Skipworth. Queen Sibyl has now won or divided two Astley and two Clifton Cups, and it is probable that she will not run again in public. The Earl of Haddington was again to the fore in the Lytham Cup, which he won with Hubert, by Donald—Hornet. Simultaneously with the Lytham Meeting, the Ashdown Open Meeting was also taking place. The Craven Cup for all ages fell an easy prey to Hilda, by Farrier—Gulnare, who had the speed of all her opponents, and gave Emerald, by Contango—Pearl, little chance in the "decider." It is only fair, however, to state that the latter had been very hard run throughout. The Uffington Stakes, for dog puppies, was divided between New Hope, by Maximus—Whimsical, and Hazard, by Darcarrow—Empress; while the Ashdown Stakes, for puppies of the opposite sex, was shared by Brevity, by Peasant Boy—Gem, and Dowdrop, by Indian Chief—Terrify. Mr. Warwick's decisions obtained universal approval, and Narlard slipped exceedingly well throughout.

According to custom, the University crews went into strict training last week, and will migrate to the banks of the Thames in a few days, though neither will come to Putney until shortly before the race. The public generally seem to have made up their minds that the event is little short of a certainty for Cambridge, and already as much as 2 to 1 has been laid upon the light blue crew.

Weston's walk was brought to a conclusion on Friday last, when he had succeeded in covering 1977½ miles in the 1000 hours. As a match the affair was a complete farce, as the American did exactly what he liked in the way of riding in trains, carriages, the judges' omnibus, &c., and broke the conditions of the articles again and again; but, nevertheless, it was a very great performance, and was achieved under every possible disadvantage of fearful weather, bad roads, and unruly crowds.

A very interesting American Billiard Tournament will begin at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, and will be continued every afternoon and evening for seven days. It will be played upon a new style of table, with pockets about 3½ in. wide.

## PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, fresh from spending Sunday in rural quiet with her Majesty at Windsor, resumed his seat in the House of Lords on Monday, to the ill-concealed satisfaction of his colleagues. Prior and subsequent to the reappearance of the Prime Minister, the general character of the business may be set down as unexciting, if not without value. With that amiable delivery of his which is so well calculated to conciliate opponents, Earl Fortescue blandly pleaded yesterday week that, in accordance with the Committee's recommendation, the present literary examination for the Army should be supplemented by physical examination; but both Lord Bury and the Duke of Cambridge thought that our present system produced officers of adequate physical capacity, and Lord Cardwell suggested that the object the noble Earl had in view might be secured by rendering the medical examinations stricter. No livelier theme than that of bankruptcy could be got up for the delectation of Lord Beaconsfield when he made his reappearance on Monday. The bill for grappling with that prevalent evil was read the second time, after the two ex-Chancellors, Lord Hatherley and Lord Selborne, had softly criticised the measure, and the Lord Chancellor had replied. On Tuesday, the kindred topic of the City of Glasgow Bank failure was casually referred to, apropos of the bill which proposes to place it in the hands of an arbitrator to administer the colossal affairs of that bank. The Earl of Redesdale and the Lord Chancellor were of opinion that it would be hardly wise to grant such great powers to one individual, and, though Lord Hatherley regarded the bill with scant favour, the Earl of Rosebery trusted the measure would not be dismissed. The second reading was, however, postponed for two months. It was then intimated that the Judicature and County Court Bills (each read a second time) would be referred to a Select Committee. Lord Abinger raised a discussion on our military organisation and on the prevalence of desertion from the Army, and the best means of checking it. His Lordship's idea that it would be advisable to mark the whole Army with a v.r. "the size of a threepenny piece" naturally met with no encouragement either from the Duke of Cambridge or Lord Bury, both of whom, however, lent a favourable ear to the alternative suggestion of a common revaccination mark as a good means of identification. As for Lord Abinger's criticisms regarding the mode of volunteering to make up the deficiencies in regiments, the noble Duke said the system was unavoidable under existing circumstances. The brief military conversation over, Lord Cranbrook gave such answer to Lord Walsingham as to indicate that the Indian Government were vigilantly preparing for the first signs of famine in India.

Our Redcoats have figured with equal prominence in the House of Commons of late. Towards the close of the sitting on Thursday week, after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had mildly and with unconcern asked for and obtained votes for the trifling sums of £2,750,000 for Exchequer Bonds and £1,500,000 for the war in South Africa, Colonel Stanley flourished the rod he had in pickle, and explained that his Army Discipline Bill aimed at rendering more effectual the law regulating the discipline of the soldier, courts-martial, desertion, imprisonment, and discharge. In brief, the measure purported to amend and Consolidate the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War. The House had yesterday week a rare treat. Speaking in support of Mr. Fawcett's motion for a Committee to inquire into the working of the Government of India Act, Mr. Bright addressed hon. members in a high strain of persuasive eloquence. Lucid as of old, the speech of the right hon. gentleman was of especial interest by reason of its reference to Lord Palmerston and the past, and because of its outspoken declaration that it was absolutely impossible to govern India satisfactorily from Calcutta, and that no Government of India could be just "until you have India separated into more completely independent Governments, so that the Governor and the members of his Council shall be nearer to those whom they govern." Mr. Stanhope and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, however, both previously opposed Mr. Fawcett's motion, which was negatived by 139 to 100 votes. Ere Colonel Stanley on Monday could introduce the Army Estimates, Mr. J. Holms had initiated a short debate by moving that the First-Class Army Reserve should be increased by 10,000 men with a view to decrease the Estimates, and Colonel Arbuthnot had called attention to the hardships inflicted on officers by the system of retirement. When Mr. Raikes was at last in the chair, the Secretary for War entered into an elaborate review of the condition of the Army, and moved that the number of men should be 135,625. Colonel Mure pointed out some weak points in the Army, and several other critics displayed their acumen, Sir William Harcourt yielding (with elephantine playfulness) to the temptation to refer to his old love, Cyprus, the acquisition of which, and the protectorate of Asia Minor, he regarded as

a jest, and all things show it;  
I thought so once, and now I know it.

The County Franchise was once again on the tapis on Tuesday. As earnestly and as freshly as if they had just energetically mastered the subject, Mr. Trevelyan and Sir Charles Dilke marshalled a host of reasons in support of the motion—

That, in the opinion of this House, it would be desirable to establish throughout the whole of the United Kingdom a household franchise similar to that now established in the English boroughs.

The gist of the arguments offered against the motion by Sir Stafford Northcote might be summed up in the amendment of Lord C. Hamilton, "That this House is of opinion that it is inexpedient to reopen the question of Parliamentary Reform at the present time." Mr. Lowe, in his rooted antipathy to the enfranchisement in question, did not omit to repeat his objections, and Mr. Courtney's speech seemed to indicate that the adequate representation of minorities rather than majorities chiefly interested him. On the other hand, the Marquis of Hartington manfully threw in his lot with Mr. Trevelyan, whose motion was only negatived by a majority of 65—291 against 226. The amendment was then agreed to without a division. On Wednesday, the House adjourned after sitting for little more than half an hour, the prompt reading of Mr. Anderson's bill for the extension of the English Married Women's Act to Scotland finding the champion of the Deceased Wife's Sister unready to take up the cudgels on her behalf.

The Northern Union of Schools of Cookery, for the instruction of girls in a household art most needful to the economy, health, and comfort of family life among the English working-class people, is strongly recommended to public support. It was established in October, 1876; and its promoters, whose leader is Mrs. Rowland Williams, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, the well-known contributor to "Essays and Reviews," have proved the efficiency of their scheme by its practical success. Liverpool, Glasgow, the large towns of Yorkshire, Leamington, and other places, have had some of their elementary school-teachers instructed in cookery, receiving diplomas or certificates of their competent skill and knowledge according to a fixed standard. The honorary secretary is Miss Calder, 49, Canning-street, Liverpool.





THE LATE GENERAL PEEL.



LIEUTENANT HERBERT V. WILLIS, R.A.,  
ASSASSINATED AT CANDAHAR.

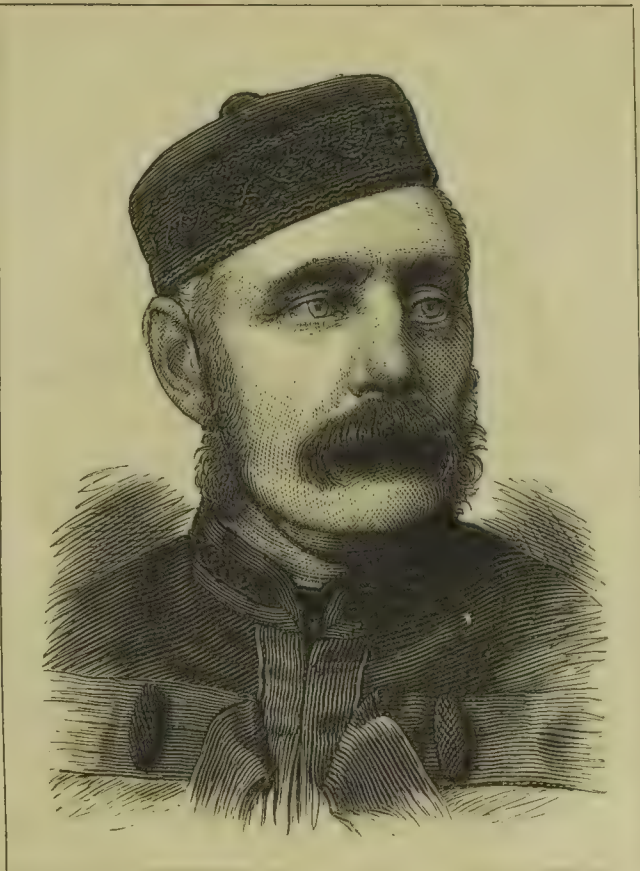


THE LATE MR. P. LE NEVE FOSTER,  
SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.



## THE LATE LIEUTENANT HERBERT WILLIS, R.A.

It will be remembered that, in the occupation of Candahar, a day or two after the entry of General Donald Stewart's force into that city, on Jan. 10, two attempts at assassination were made by Mussulman fanatics, the first on Major St. John, political officer, who was fired at in the street. The shot missed, and the man was apprehended. The second was on Lieutenant Willis, of E Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, and a sergeant of his battery. They were stabbed in the town by a man, who was immediately cut down by a non-commissioned officer of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, aided by Captain Hervey, of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, the latter, however, being slightly wounded in the hand. Lieutenant Herbert Valiant Willis soon afterwards died of his wounds. This much lamented young officer, whose promising career was thus cut short, was born on Jan. 18, 1856. He received his primary education at Lancing College, and entered on the Woolwich course at the Royal Military Academy in February, 1875. He passed out tenth in the Artillery, and obtained his commission in March, 1877, and in the month of October in the same year joined E Battery 4th Brigade at Allahabad. The battery was then on the march to Mooltan, and on their arrival at that station Lieutenant Willis was sent up to Dalhousie in charge of invalids for the hot season; but on the outbreak of hostilities he applied for leave to rejoin his battery, which was at once granted. He accompanied General Biddulph in the painful and arduous march to Quettah and Candahar. He was enthusiastically fond of his profession, of which he became an ardent student. His death took place within a day or two of his twenty-third birthday, and a letter received by his mother almost simultaneously with the telegram announcing his assassination contains expressions of the greatest compassion for the sufferings of the native followers during the march. His last hours were full of reflections of sorrow on the necessity of putting the assassins to death for what they did from religious zeal. The portrait is from a photograph by W. and A. H. Fry, of Brighton.



MAJOR DARTNELL,  
COMMANDING THE NATAL MOUNTED POLICE.

## THE LATE MR. LE NEVE FOSTER.

The Society of Arts has met with a great and sudden loss by the death of its well-known and much-respected Secretary, Mr. Peter Le Neve Foster. We announced this event last week: the funeral took place in the Wandsworth Cemetery on the Monday. Since Christmas Mr. Le Neve Foster had been suffering somewhat severely from an attack of gout, but it was hoped that the disease had left him, as he was recently able to resume his duties at the Society's office. So unexpected was his death that he had finished his ordinary day's work at his office, and had even walked up from the railway station to his own house. Mr. Le Neve Foster was born on Aug. 17, 1809, and was the only son of Mr. Peter Le Neve Foster, of Lenwade, Norfolk. He was educated under Dr. Valpy at the Norwich Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and obtained his degree as thirty-eighth Wrangler, in the Mathematical Tripos, in 1830, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of his College. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1836, and practised as a barrister till his appointment as Secretary to the Society of Arts in 1853. He was Treasurer of the Society in 1850-1. Mr. Le Neve Foster was intimately associated with all the earlier Great Exhibitions. He was appointed to carry into effect the provisions of the Act for the Protection of Inventions in the Exhibition of 1851, and was also named Treasurer for payment of all executive expenses in the original Commission. During his term of office the Society of Arts has flourished as it never previously did, and, owing in no small degree to his exertions, it has quadrupled its number of

members and increased its resources in a still greater degree. Much of its work was originated by the late Secretary, and all of it was carried out by him. The regular working of such a society involves no small amount of labour and responsibility; but, in addition to this, the Society has been instrumental in promoting a great many public objects, and in all these cases the burden of the work necessarily fell upon the Secretary. From his boyhood Mr. Le Neve Foster took a deep and enlightened interest in many branches of science. He was one of the first to take up and practise as an amateur the art of photography, and on this subject he has frequently written in the various photographic papers. He was one of the founders of the Photographic Society, and was a member of its Council for many years. He was president of the Quekett Microscopical Society for a year, and also served for some time on the Council of the British Association; he afterwards acted as Secretary of the Mechanical Section of the Association, and regularly attended their meetings for the past twenty years. He read several papers before the Society of Arts, and was, of course, a constant contributor to its Journal, the whole series of which, from the middle of the first volume, was published under his direction. He was a corresponding member of the Société d'Encouragement of Paris, and of the Netherlands Society for the Promotion of Inventions, at Haarlem. He was a Knight of the Tunisian Order of Iftikar and of the Italian Order of the Redemption. He married, in 1838, Georgiana

Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Clement Chevallier, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, who survives him, with a family of eight sons and two daughters. Mr. Le Neve Foster leaves behind him a very numerous body of friends, to all of whom his genial and kind character had endeared him. There must be thousands of persons who have profited by the ready advice and generous help which was at the service of all applicants, known or unknown, who came to the office in the Adelphi. Upon the occasion of his completion of twenty-five years' service as Secretary a strong committee was formed to present Mr. Le Neve Foster with a testimonial. The list for this was just about to be closed, the amount subscribed being over £1200. Under present circumstances it is probable that a fresh effort will be made to increase this amount, so that a fitting memorial may be presented to Mrs. Le Neve Foster. The portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

## THE LATE GENERAL PEEL.

We have announced the death of this respected gentleman, who was formerly a well-known member of Parliament and Conservative Minister, as well as a patron of "National Sports." He was Jonathan Peel, a younger brother of the great Sir Robert Peel, being fifth son of the eminent Lancashire cotton manufacturer, who was the first Sir Robert, by his wife, Ellen, daughter of Mr. William Yates, of Bury. He was born on Oct. 12, 1799, or nearly twelve years after his distinguished brother Robert. Educated at Rugby, and afterwards at Sandhurst, he obtained a commission just as the great war against the Emperor Napoleon was coming to an end, and therefore was unable as a young man to see active service in the field. He rose, however, through the subordinate ranks to that of Captain in 1821; not long after which he married Lady Alicia Kennedy, youngest daughter of the first Lord Ailsa. At the general election in 1826 he entered Parliament for Norwich, as a supporter of the Tory party, among whom his brother Robert was already becoming prominent; but five years afterwards he exchanged that city for the more secure borough of Huntingdon, which he continued to represent down to his retirement from Parliamentary life at the dissolution of 1868. He held the post of Surveyor-General of Ordnance in his brother's second Administration in 1841-6. He was not employed in office under Lord Derby's first Administration in 1852; but on resuming office in 1858 Lord Derby appointed him Secretary of State for the War Department. This same office he held again under Lord Derby's third Administration in 1866-7, but he did not continue to hold it under Mr. Disraeli, with whose views on the subject of Parliamentary Reform he did not sympathise, retiring from office with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Henley in 1867. On his withdrawal in the next year from the representation of Huntingdon he was presented by his constituents with a testimonial of the value of £1000, a sum which, at his request, was appropriated to the enlargement of the County Hospital. General Peel, who was as well known on the turf as in political circles, had retired before the late Earl of Glasgow's death; but, as he shared with the late Mr. Payne the bequest of that nobleman's stud, his horses still ran in his name. The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

At the annual meeting of the governors of the Southport Convalescent Hospital the report stated that the trustees of the Lancashire Cotton Famine Fund had determined to enlarge the present building and add a new wing, at a cost of £40,000. The Mayor of Southport suggested that her Majesty should be asked to give the institution her gracious patronage, and that a more comprehensive name should be given to it, as patients are received from six northern counties.



THE ZULU WAR: CAMP OF 13TH AND 90TH REGIMENTS AT ELAND'S NECK, TRANSVAAL BORDER OF ZULULAND.



## MUSIC.

## MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

The twenty-fourth season of Mr. Leslie's concerts began at St. James's Hall on Thursday week. The first part of the programme consisted entirely of sacred music, the second part having been appropriated to secular compositions. The concert opened with Gounod's "Marche Romaine," well played on the organ by Mr. J. C. Ward; after which came the specialty of the evening, a "Symphonie Religieuse" for unaccompanied choir, by M. Bourgault-Ducoudray, who conducted it. This work consists of the following portions—"Gratulation," "Passio," "Vivus resurgit Christus," "Desiderium Coeli," and "Gloria." The third of these movements was sung at the international competition at Paris last July, on which occasion Mr. Leslie's choir gained the only grand prize awarded to choirs for mixed voices, a handsome Sevres vase, and a gold medal. Another piece sung on that occasion was a hymn, "Dieu, protège la France," which was rendered by 2000 male voices. This had been arranged by the composer for Mr. Leslie's choir; and it and the "Symphonie Religieuse" were given on Thursday week in recognition of the kindly reception accorded by the French authorities at the Paris Exhibition to the choir and their worthy director.

The "Symphonie" just referred to was heard for the first time entire on Thursday week. It is a skilful piece of composition in the style of the composers of the early Italian school—Palestrina and his immediate followers. Diatonic progressions and simple harmonies generally prevail, with some occasional instances of passages of a more modern kind, as in the "Vivus resurgit," which was greatly applauded; each division, indeed, having been very favourably received. Among the most effective portions may also be mentioned the "Passio," in which there is much religious pathos. The composer has occasionally resorted to the modern use of the voices singing with closed mouths, as M. Gounod has done in one of his masses. In the "Desiderium" occur solos for a soprano and a bass voice, which were well sung respectively by Miss Emma Thursby and Mr. Thurely Beale. M. Rillé's Hymn is unpretending, but pleasingly melodious in style, and was effective in performance. This and other portions of the concert were conducted by Mr. Leslie, who was warmly welcomed on his appearance. The first part of the programme closed with Mendelssohn's noble psalm "Judge me, O God," which has so often produced a profound impression in its fine performance by Mr. Leslie's Choir. It was, as almost invariably, encored, the last verse only having been repeated, owing to the large demands made on the exertions of the choristers in a selection comprising so much choral music. The psalm formed an appropriate termination to the first part of the concert, having been one of the two pieces sung by the choir at Paris.

The remainder of the concert consisted of familiar part-songs and solo pieces by the vocalists already named and Miss G. Bradwyn and Mr. B. McGuckin. Miss Thursby was enthusiastically encored in her brilliant delivery of the polacca from M. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon;" and Miss Bradwyn had to repeat Mr. Arthur Sullivan's song "The Lost Chord," which was accompanied by himself on the pianoforte, with the occasional co-operation of Mr. Ward on the organ. This gentleman, in addition to the piece already specified, played an effective "Prayer" by M. Guilmant, in which the soft stops were well displayed. The instrument, which has just been completed by Messrs. Bryceson, was used for the first time on this occasion. Mr. J. G. Callcott was in several instances an efficient pianoforte accompanist.

The second subscription concert is to take place on May 15, when Mdlle. Albani is to sing the soprano solo in Mendelssohn's hymn "Hear my prayer;" Brahms's psalm for female voices being also promised on the same occasion.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, Herr Xaver Scharwenka made a highly successful first appearance here in the performance of his pianoforte concerto in B flat minor. The work had previously been given at one of these concerts in the autumn of 1877, when it was well played by Mr. Dannreuther. Its execution last week by the composer proved him to be a pianist of the highest order, both as regards command of the utmost technical difficulties and the possession of a refined and cultivated style. The work itself has already been spoken of, and we need now only say that its enormous difficulties were realised by the player with the power and ease of a consummate master. His performance produced a very marked impression. Admirable, likewise, was Herr Scharwenka's execution of some unaccompanied solos—a transcription of an air by Pergolesi, Schumann's "Nachtstück," Liszt's "Le Rossignol," and a "Staccato Etude" of the pianist's own composition. Two recalls of the performer were followed by his playing another piece. The other portions of Saturday's programme consisted of familiar items, concluding with Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"), the solo vocalists in which were Miss Robertson, Madame Louisa Mills, and Mr. Barton McGuckin.

Spohr's greatest oratorio, "The Last Judgment," and Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" were given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, with a fine effect of contrast between the solemnity of the former and the brightness of the latter work. Among the specialties in the oratorio were the favourite duet "Forsake me not" (Mrs. Osgood and Mr. B. Lane), the pathetic quartet (with chorus) "Blest are the departed" (the same singers, with Madame Enriquez and Mr. Lewis Thomas), the other quartets in the first and second parts, and the several grand choruses. In the mass the solo singers were the same, with the substitution of Mr. Bridson for Mr. L. Thomas. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing was the organist, as usual. "Elijah" was announced for performance by the society yesterday (Friday) evening.

The second of Mr. Lehmeyer's Saturday evening concerts at Langham Hall took place last week, when the first part of the programme consisted of a selection from the works of Handel and Haydn.

Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, at which Miss Agnes Zimmermann reappeared as solo pianist.

The performances of "Rienzi," "Carmen," and the "Bohemian Girl," by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at Her Majesty's Theatre, have proved so attractive that repetitions of those works have prevailed during the past three weeks. For last Wednesday evening Sir Julius Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" was announced, under the direction of the composer.

The Philharmonic Society's third concert of the present season took place on Thursday evening, when the programme included Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, Haydn's symphony in E flat (No. 8), Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," and Brahms's violin concerto, played by Herr Joachim. Of this last-named work we spoke a week ago, in noticing its first performance in England, by the same artist, at the Crystal Palace, and must refer to its second hearing, and other details of the Philharmonic concert, in our next week's notice.

The Saturday evening performances of operas in English at the Alexandra Palace will be resumed this week. The opera

selected for the opening night is Balfe's "Satanella," with Madame Blanche Cole in the title-character, Mr. J. W. Turner as Count Rupert, Mr. Ludwig as Bracachio, and other parts by Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Signor Brocolini, and Mr. J. D. Stoyke.

By request of the Corporation of London, a concert was given, by pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on Monday afternoon, a similar performance having taken place there a few months ago by pupils of the Kensington National Training School for Music, that having been under the direction of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Monday's concert having been conducted by Mr. W. Macfarren. The performances now specially referred to included a clever setting, by Mr. R. H. Lohr, of the 126th Psalm, which obtained the Lucas prize for composition. Among other specialties were the effective pianoforte playing of Mr. C. T. Speer and Miss A. Barton respectively in Sterndale Bennett's "Allegro Grazioso" and "Rondo Piacetole," the skilful performances of other pianoforte pieces by Misses N. Evans and A. Heathcote, and Mr. Morton; and violoncello, horn, and violin solos, executed respectively by Messrs. Whitehouse, Catchpole, and Payne. There were also some good vocal performances by Madame M. Bolingbroke, Misses Aylward and C. Samuell, and other students of the Academy; and the chorus-singing was generally very praiseworthy.

The competition for the Mendelssohn Scholarship was held on Wednesday week, the candidates being nineteen in number, including several advanced students from the Royal Academy of Music and other schools. The full honours of the scholarship were for the first time won by a young lady, Miss Maude Valérie White being the successful competitor; Master Frank Nicholson Abernethy *proxime accessit*. The latter is under fifteen years of age. Miss White has been for a year or two a student at the Royal Academy of Music. The scholarship (the value of which is, at the least, £80 per annum) is conferred with the object of enabling the scholar either to go abroad to finish his (or her) education at a foreign conservatoire, or to attain that object at home with increased facilities, at the choice of the committee. Mr. Arthur Sullivan was the first Mendelssohn scholar; the last but one was Mr. Shakespeare; and Mr. F. Corder, a composition by whom was recently performed at the Crystal Palace, was the last.

Mr. J. B. Welch's sixth annual concert—to take place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday next—offers strong attractions. The arrangements include the engagement of an orchestra and chorus; and the selection comprises Schumann's "Neujahrslied," an "Ave Maria" for female chorus, by Brahms (for the first time in London), Weber's Concert-Stück, with Mr. Walter Bache as pianist; and many other interesting features. Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Welch are to be the conductors.

A special concert in celebration of the Royal marriage is to be given at the Albert Hall next Thursday evening, when the programme will include Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," a selection from Mr. Barnby's "Rebekah," the bridal chorus from Wagner's "Lohengrin," Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and other pieces. The choruses will be rendered by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, Dr. Stainer will preside at the organ, and Mr. Barnby will direct the performances.

The seventh season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society will begin on Saturday evening, March 15, when the programme will include Spohr's great symphony, known here as "The Power of Sound," and other orchestral works, besides a pianoforte concerto and vocal pieces. The first concert will be given in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians. Mr. George Mount retains the office of conductor. On the following Tuesday the hundred and forty-first anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will take place at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Aberdeen being announced as the president of the day.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORMS AND MOLLUSCS.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, in his seventh lecture, given on Tuesday, Feb. 25, continued his illustrated description of the development of the earth-worm. After pointing out the thickening of the mesoderm and ectoderm on each side of the ventral middle line to form germinal bands, and noticing how the embryo nourishes itself by sucking in albumen into its primitive alimentary canal, he alluded to the appearance of segments, in the form of condensations of the mesoderm, on each side of the middle line occupied by a linear groove lined by ciliated epithelium, which is followed by the appearance of a cavity in each segment, and the formation of segmental tubes opening to the exterior. The thickening of the ectoderm on each side of the ciliated groove forms the nervous cord and ganglia, and eventually the groove is obliterated. The development of clepsina, an annelide, was next considered, remarks being made upon its unequal segmentation, and the subdivision of four large and four small cells, in a very definite manner, so as to form sets of cells—viz., 1, those produced from the original small cells, which spread out into a disk gradually inclosing the whole ovum; 2, four cells on each side at the posterior part of the disk, which give rise, by continual budding, to as many rows of cells along each edge of the disk, which come into contact along the ventral middle line when the disk has grown over the ovum, and form the beginning of the nervous system; 3, two large cells lying immediately under the last-named, which give rise, by budding off smaller cells, to two thickened bands extending along each side of the disk, under the others; and, 4, three very large cells, long remaining unaltered, but eventually forming the cells lining the intestine (entoderm). After commenting upon these and other facts, and comparing the embryos of worms and molluscs, the Professor adverted to the development of molluscs. In the fresh-water mussel he pointed out the formation of the hollow spherical unilaminar blastoderm and its cupping, and the consequent foundation of the blastodermic layers. In the water-snail, as observed by Lankester and Büttchli, he alluded to the cupping of the hollow sphere, the development of the velum or sail, the foot, &c. Finally, in the development of the prawn he noticed the segmentation of the ovum, at first confined to periphery, the cupping in of the primary layer, the budding out of the upper lip, and the limbs, the escape of the embryo, as a nauplius, and its subsequent changes, as observed by Fritz Müller.

## TRANSMISSION OF SOUND—SINGING AND DANCING FLAMES.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., began his third lecture on sound on Thursday, Feb. 27, with illustrations of the fact that the brilliancy of a musical note greatly depends on the mixture of the higher or harmonic notes, termed "over-tones," with the fundamental note. He showed the persistence of the octave on a string when the fundamental was quenched, and the production of different tones by plucking the string near the end or the middle, and also by different modes of striking it. "Sympathetic vibration" was next considered. A light and heavy tuning-fork were sounded simultaneously and shown to emit the same note, and both were then quenched. The light one only was then struck, and the sound was transmitted to the other; and when the light one was quenched, its sound

was revived by transmission from the heavier one. After repeating the experiment in various forms, showing how the forks reacted upon each other, the Professor exhibited the phenomena of singing flames in various ways: thus, a gas flame in a globe started into song when its corresponding note was sounded on a pitch pipe. The interesting experiments of Plateau, made with drops of olive oil in a state of equilibrium in alcohol and water, were described; and it was explained, by their means, how, in a liquid jet, the lower part of the jet is elongated and flattened, so as to form spherical drops. This was beautifully illustrated; and, by means of the electric light and a flashing wheel, the lower part of a liquid jet was shown to consist of drops. The influence of the sound produced from an organ pipe upon the jet in breaking it up into drops was also exhibited. The sensitiveness of flames to sound, first observed by Leconte, was then demonstrated by gas-burners. The flame, when upon the edge of flaring, became much agitated, and literally danced at various sounds, such as those of keys, bells, and the human voice, being especially sensitive to the letter S. Finally, the effect produced upon smoke jets by sounds, in breaking up their continuity, was exhibited in a striking manner.

## THE SORTING DEMON OF MAXWELL.

Sir William Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting on Feb. 28, began his discourse by remarks on the word "demon," which originally in Greek meant a supernatural being, and has never been properly used to signify a real or ideal personification of malignity. Clerk Maxwell's "demon" is a creature of imagination having certain perfectly well defined powers of action, purely mechanical in their character, invented to help us to understand the "Dissipation of Energy" in nature. He is a being with no preternatural qualities, and differs from real living animals only in extreme smallness and agility. He can at pleasure stop, or strike, or push, or pull any single atom of matter, and so moderate its natural course of motion. Endowed ideally with arms and hands and fingers—two hands and ten fingers suffice—he can do as much for atoms as a pianoforte player can do for the keys of the piano. He cannot create or annihilate energy; but, just as a living animal does, he can store up limited quantities of energy, and reproduce them at will. By operating selectively on individual atoms he can reverse the natural dissipation of energy, can cause one half of a closed jar of air, or of a bar of iron, to become glowingly hot and the other ice cold; can direct the energy of the moving molecules of a basin of water to throw the water up to a height and leave it there proportionately cooled (1 deg. Fahrenheit for 772 ft. of ascent); can "sort" the molecules in a solution of salt or in a mixture of two gases, so as to reverse the natural process of diffusion, and produce concentration of the solution in one portion of the water, leaving pure water in the remainder of the space occupied; or, in the other case, separate the gases into different parts of the containing vessel. "Dissipation of Energy," it was said, follows in nature from the fortuitous concurrence of atoms. The lost motivity is essentially not restorable otherwise than by an agency dealing with individual atoms; and the mode of dealing with the atoms to restore motivity is essentially a process of assortment, sending this way all of one kind or class, that way all of another kind or class. The classification, according to which the ideal demon is to sort them, may be according to the essential character of the atom; for instance, all atoms of hydrogen to go to the left, or stopped from crossing to the right, across an ideal boundary; or it may be according to the velocity each atom chances to have when it approaches the boundary: if greater than a certain stated amount, it is to go to the right; if less, to the left. This latter process, carried into execution by the demon, disequalises temperature, and undoes the natural diffusion of heat; the former undoes the natural diffusion of matter. By a combination of the two processes, the demon can decompose water or carbonic acid, first raising a portion of the compound to dissociational temperature (that is, temperature so high that collisions shatter the compound molecules to atoms), and then sending the oxygen atoms this way, and the hydrogen or carbon atoms that way. The motivity thus obtained is a transformation of the energy found in the substance in the form of kinetic energy of the thermal motions of the compound molecules. Essentially different is the decomposition of carbonic acid and water in the natural growth of plants, the resulting motivity of which is taken from the undulations of light or radiant heat, emanating from the intensely hot matter of the sun. The conception of the "sorting demon," Sir William said, is purely mechanical, and is of great value in purely physical science. It was not invented to help us to deal with questions regarding the influence of life and of mind on the motions of matter, questions essentially beyond the range of mere dynamics. The discourse was well illustrated by a series of ingenious experiments.

Mr. Edward B. Tylor, F.R.S., will give a discourse on the History of Games on Friday evening next, the 14th inst.

A correspondent of the *Times* suggests the establishment of a system of insurance of eyesight.

The Nottingham Town Council has rejected by 28 to 25 a motion for opening the Castle Art-Museum on Sundays.

An outbreak of yellow fever of a severe character has occurred amongst the shipping population of Rio de Janeiro.

At the annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Oxford Military College, held in the buildings at Cowley, the report of the board of management was unanimously adopted, and cheering reports were received from the Governor, the Head Master, and the Director of Drills.

A public meeting, under the presidency of Mr. Goschen, M.P., was held at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street, last Saturday, in support of the Charity Organisation Society. The chairman said the society had now been in operation ten years, and the clergy, who watched over the interests of the poor, would be able to tell them that they had derived great assistance from it in the discharge of their duties. It was a great misrepresentation to say that it was attempting to dry up or poison the fountains of charity. Imposture was the element which poisoned the sources of charity, and it was the object of the society to guard against that. No doubt offence had occasionally been given; and he could quite understand that even the deserving poor preferred to receive gifts without inquiry, rather than that inquiry should open up wounds which they would wish to remain covered; but he trusted the class he had referred to would see that it was to their own interest that impostors should be detected and suspicion removed, so that charity might have free play. The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle having moved and the Rev. Brooke Lambert seconded a resolution in support of the society, the Rev. Brewin Grant, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Charles Webber severely condemned the operations of the society, and an amendment was moved in that sense. It was, however, only supported by ten persons, and the original motion was carried. Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., and Mr. T. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., spoke in favour of the society, and further resolutions approving of its objects and operations were adopted.



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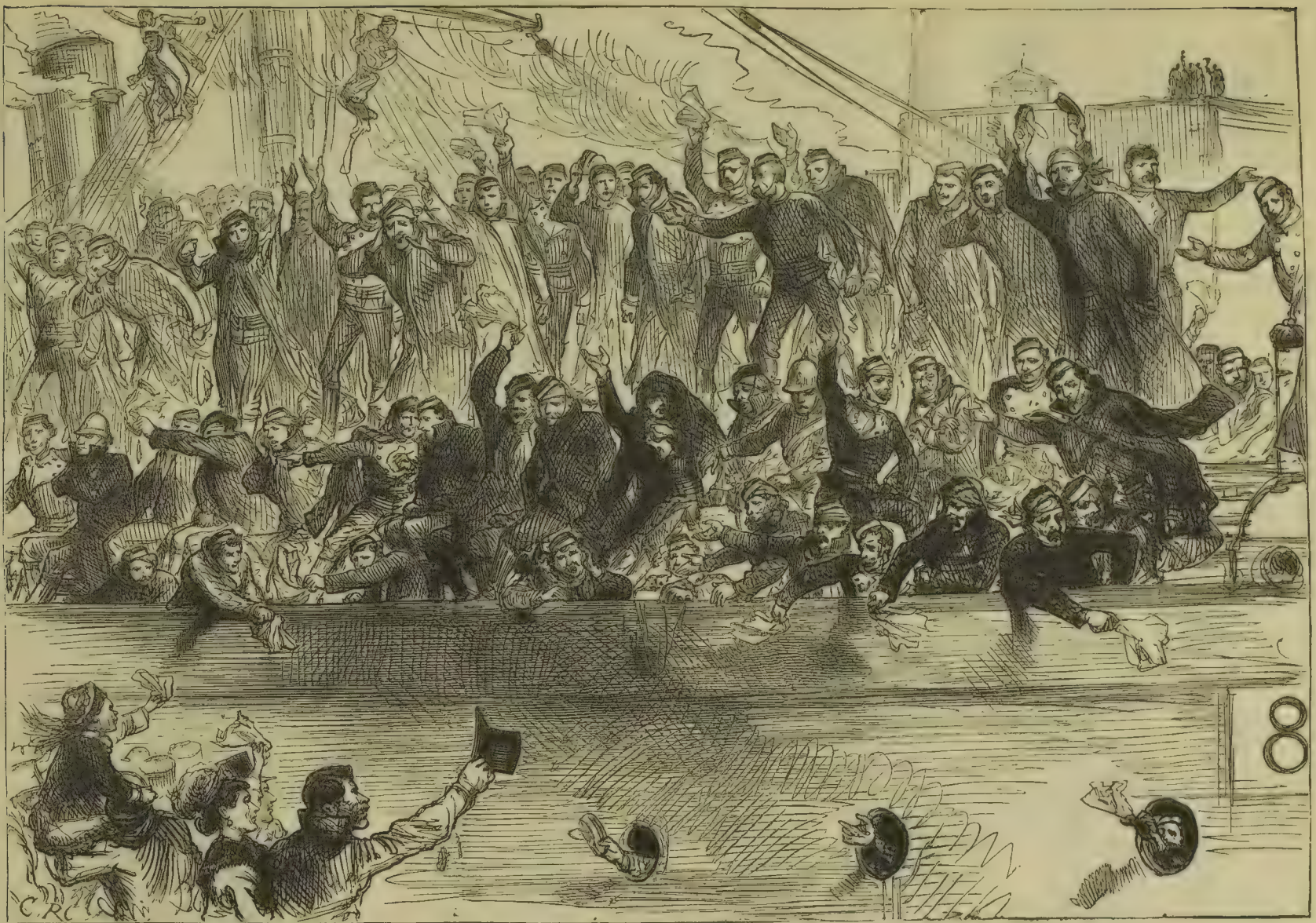
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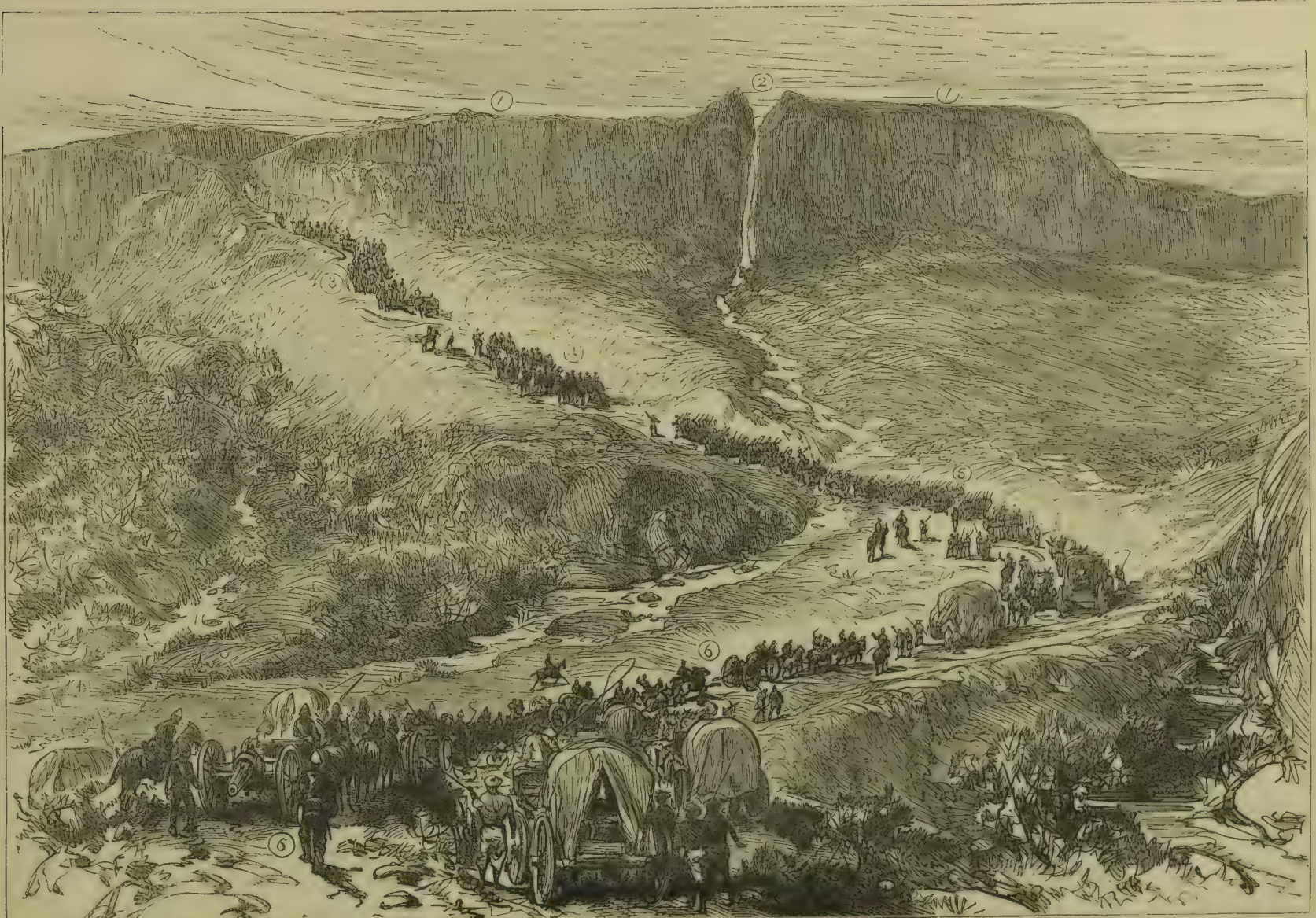
**NEEDLES,**

as made for the Magazine du Bon Marché, Paris.





THE ZULU WAR: DEPARTURE OF THE 17TH LANCERS FROM VICTORIA DOCK, BLACKWALL.



- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| 1. Cliff, 200 ft. high.                              | 2. Waterfall.  | 3. Lieutenant-Colonel Russell's Mounted Infantry. | 4. Major Dartnell's Natal Mounted Police and Volunteers. |
| 5. The 2nd company, 1st battalion, of 24th Regiment. | 6. N battery, 5th brigade, Royal Artillery (Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, R.A.). |   |  |

THE ZULU WAR: COLONEL GLYN'S FORCE CROSSING THE BUFFALO RIVER VALLEY, NEAR RORKE'S DRIFT, JANUARY 9.  
FROM A SKETCH BY THE LATE MAJOR FRANCIS F. WHITE, PAYMASTER OF 24TH REGIMENT.





## ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

## A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 207.)

Though many persons were put to death for witchcraft during the Long Parliament, I have met with no illustrated record of any such event. Matthew Hopkins was witchfinder general at this time, and he had a flourishing trade. He had a regular system for finding out witches; but it appears that it must have been called in question, for the objections to his system and his answers thereto were delivered to the Judges of Assize for the county of Norfolk in 1647. A pamphlet of that date contains a full account of Hopkins's rules for finding witches, and it is illustrated with a woodcut representing the interior of a house, with the witchfinder, two witches seated, and surrounded by their imps in the shapes of animals.

"The Welsh Post" of 1643 is a curious illustrated pamphlet which relates the news of the Civil War in language such as was supposed to be used by a Welshman speaking English. It begins thus:—"Whereas there hath been many Tiurnals and Passages, the truth whereof hath been much suspected, so tat her doth not be certaine to heare the true report of her pretherns proceeding; her hath terefore chosen to herselfe a fery true Printer (tat do scorne to print lie) to print a weekly Tiurnall for her dear Countryman of Whales to understand te fery truth marke you me tat now, for ferily her will not lye truly, but tell her te pare naked truth." The news from Oxford is that "to kings forces are fery weake there, and that the Countrey are fery glad of it, because of teir intolérable trouble and charge." There is also news from Northamptonshire, Cheshire, Gloucester, Plymouth, Yorkshire, &c., all related in the same language.

"The Welsh Plunderer" is another pamphlet, with a woodcut of a cavalier, which is probably intended for Prince Rupert. It contains a rambling protestation from "Shinkiu" of his loyalty, and states what he will do in case Prince Rupert should visit Wales.

William Lilly, the Astrologer, found a rich field for the exercise of his gifts during the progress of the Civil War. He was employed by both Royalists and Roundheads; and it is said he was even consulted by the King about signing the propositions of the Parliament. His advice was also sought respecting the King's projected escape from Carisbrooke Castle. He kept his name before the public by publishing various almanacs and tracts, in one of which, "The Starry Messenger," 1645, he gives an account of a strange apparition of three suns seen in London on the King's birthday. This is preceded by a long list of similar appearances, from the time of Christ to his own time, and the remarkable events which followed. In high-flown language, mixed

with the jargon of astrology, he vaguely hints at great events impending:—"I am clearly of opinion, These Sights, as well as many others, were caused by those tutelary Angels, who, by Gods permission, and under him, have the Government of the English Commonwealth. They are sensible of those many impending Miseries now too plentifully amongst us. Their conference with man now, as in the days of old, very few attain unto, it being a blessing sought after by many, attained unto by few: And yet there are some of opinion there lives in the world some, and of those some, a small Party in England, that know more than they utter, and either by Vision, or verball Colloquie, have the knowledge of future events, yea, even from the blessed Angels:—"which is as much as to say, I, William Lilly, am one of the favoured few! Come to me and I will teach you wisdom—I will unfold to you the mysterious future! The tract is illustrated with a woodcut; and a later tract published by Lilly contains an engraving of the three suns, together with a further exposition of his views on the subject:—"God many ways in these last times (though not by prophecy) yet discovers and signifies his intentions unto us, and especially in and at those times when his heavy judgements are imminent upon us; witness the many and frequent Appearances of severall Prodigies seen in this Kingdom of England within these four or five years, the like whereof for number are not recorded in any, either ancient or modern History, so that I might weary the reader, should I but mention the severall Letters which from sundry parts of this Kingdom have come to my hands, some mentioning strange sights in the ayre; others men fighting therein; others Guns shooting; others relating of three moons; others the apparition of two suns; some sending me letters, and including therein some part of that Corn which was rained down from heaven, &c. I forbear all further discourse hereof, assuring the kingdom, these Prodigies are the Premonitions, and assumed infallible Messengers of Gods wrath against the whole Kingdom, for our wicked transgressions &c. God give us peace and grace to repent."

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE CIVIL WAR.

The discontent which had been growing for so many years, and which had been strengthened and inflamed by the acts

of Charles I. and his advisers in violating the principles of the Constitution, had now arrived at the point of rebellion. At the commencement of the Civil War the excitement was increased and sustained by the publication of flying sheets of news. Although the practice of publishing regular periodical papers had commenced, numerous fugitive tracts and pamphlets continued to be printed relating to particular events. Some of these papers were illustrated with woodcuts evidently executed on the spur of the moment, while others appear to have been taken from other sources and adapted to the occasion. An example of this latter kind occurs in a tract of 1642, which strikingly illustrates the state of the times:—

"A true Relation of the late Hurleyburly at Kingston upon Thames on Wednesday the 12th of January caused by Collonell Lundsford and the rest of his company, and the Towne fearing they would rise up in Rebellion, one cam speedily to declare it at London, upon which the Traine Band were raised and caused to watch all night for the safety of the City." On the titlepage is a woodcut of an officer and a soldier, which, however, was evidently not executed for this special occasion, the officer being in the costume of the preceding reign. A facsimile of it is subjoined. The tract describes the commotion made in Kingston by the appearance of Colonel Lundsford and three hundred troopers, who, "about the middle



HURLEYBURLEY AT KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, 1642.

of the Towne, went in to drink, and continued there part of that day, swaggering, and swearing blasphemous Oathes (which filled the Towne with feares) and some amongst the rest, to frighten the Towne, swore bitter Oathes that they should see bloody times ere long."

A tract of the same date refers to a reported conspiracy of the same Colonel Lundsford:—"A terrible plot against London and Westminster discovered, showing how Colonell Lundsford the Papist, that should have bin Lieutenant in the Tower, should in a Conspiracy among the Jesuits and other



HOPKINS, THE WITCHFINDER, 1647.

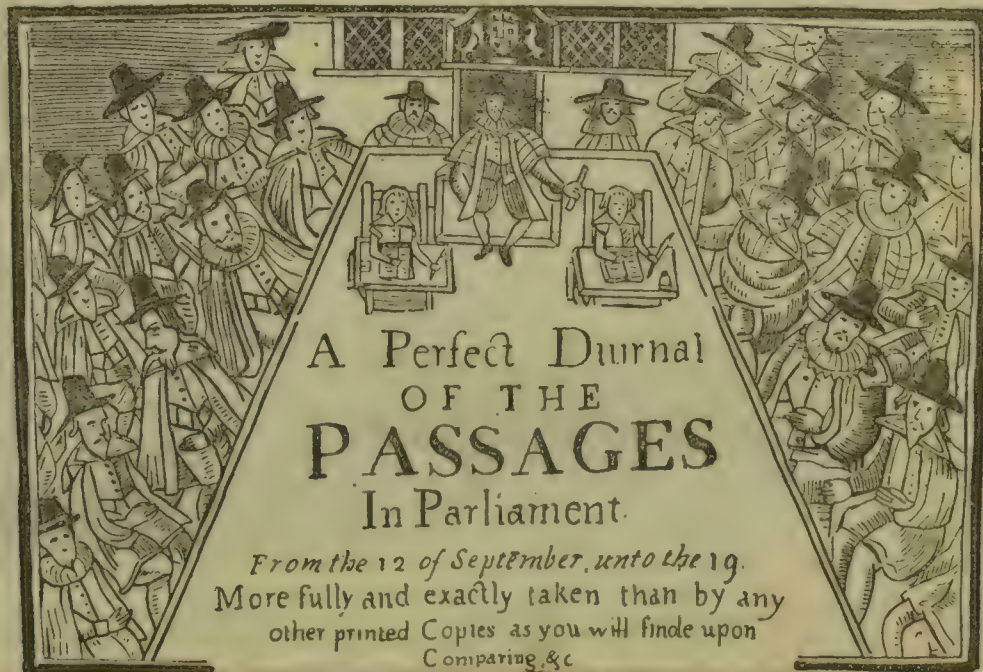


CAPTAIN VAUL, THAT CRUEL TYRANT, 1642.

Papists have blowne up the City of London, placing the pieces of Ordinance against it. Also how the papists with their forces should have risen against Westminster, and burnt downe the parliament house. Likewise how by this Conspiracy the Arch-bishop of Canterbury should have been transported into France, and how Bishop Wren with many other Bishops and popish Doctors should have bin conducted with him thither, where Canterbury should have bin Sainted, and Wren made Cardinall. With an exact Relation of the chiefe Cause of the Apprentices rising in Armes to defend the City of London from their treachery, Describing most succinctly



THREE SUNS SEEN IN LONDON ON THE KING'S BIRTHDAY, 1648.



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1642.





1. Rev. Mr. Witt's house, with redoubt of mealie-bags and biscuit-boxes.

2. Hospital burning.

3. Cattle kraal.

4. Tysana mountain.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Russell riding up to the beleaguered garrison.

## THE ZULU WAR: THE INTRENCHED POSITION AT RORKE'S DRIFT.

SKETCHED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CREALOCK ON JANUARY 23.

NOTE BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CREALOCK.—“About 6.30 a.m. we reached Rorke's Drift, and saw the smoke rising from the Post. Too late! too late! But no—from amidst the smoke we saw some figures gesticulating; then a flag waved. Glasses out! They are red-

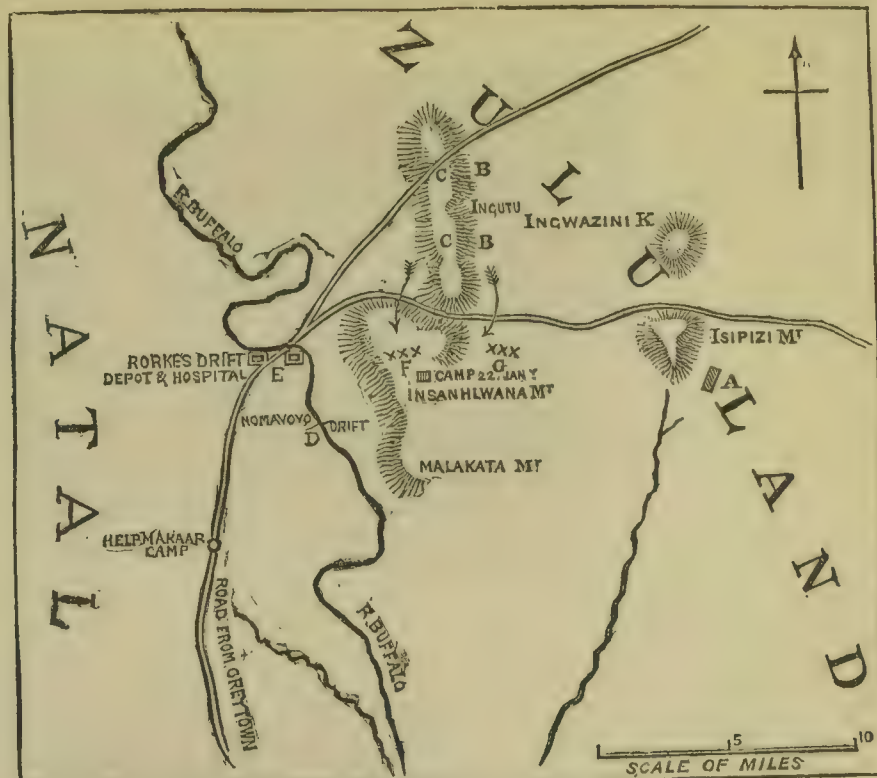
coats! Russell and the mounted men are sent forward, plunge into the river, and, scrambling out on the opposite side, gallop up. A moment's doubt if it be not a Zulu ruse. But no! the morning breeze now brings across the front

“We were not too late. There were 351 dead bodies found lying around the house, and between it and the hill; and sixty around and in the burning hospital, which they had succeeded in firing.”—[See also Lord Chelmsford's despatch and the narrative of the Rev. Mr. Witt].





ISANDULA HILL.—FACSIMILE OF SKETCH ON THE SPOT, BY LIEUTENANT NEWNHAM DAVIS, OF THE 3RD BUFFS.



A. Position of General Lord Chelmsford in the afternoon of Jan. 22.  
B. Supposed Position of the Enemy in the morning of that day.  
C. Enemy's position when first seen from the camp. + Their line of advance.  
D. Drift on Buffalo River by which the few survivors escaped.  
E. Commissariat Depot and Hospital, Rorke's Drift, held by Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead.  
F. The First Battalion of 24th Regiment advancing to meet the Enemy.  
G. Colonel Durnford's Native Contingent advancing.

SKETCH OF THE POSITIONS OF THE FORCES ENGAGED AT ISANDULA, JAN. 22.

the singular mercy of God towards us in defending this Kingdom from the manifold Plots of the Papists and their Treacherous Conspiracies." On the last page is a woodcut of a cavalier in a hat and feathers, entitled "Captaine Vault that cruel Tyrant." As there is no mention of this person in the pamphlet it was perhaps a well-known nickname of Colonel Lundsford. I annex a copy of this cut. The same cut appears in a tract entitled "Terrible News from York," detailing certain riotous proceedings in that city, where it is given as "Mr. Holk, chief Agent in the uproar." Its first appearance, however, is in an account of a "Bloody Conspiracy at Edinburgh;" and, from its frequent use, this rough woodcut must have been regarded as a good, bold representation of a truculent soldier, suitable for the times.

While the King and the House of Commons were contending for the upper hand there was published "A Perfect Diurnal of the Passages in Parliament," illustrated with a woodcut of the House of Commons, with Mr. Speaker in the chair. This is used as a heading to several numbers of the same "Diurnal," and sundry varieties of it are printed as headings to other reports of Parliament. This old woodcut has been often copied, but my examples of illustrated journalism would not be complete unless I introduced it here.

The printing presses that are said to have been carried by both armies during the Civil War must have been used solely for the printing of Proclamations, General Orders, and such like documents. It seems to be an ascertained fact that Cromwell's soldiers set up a printing press in Scotland, and printed a newspaper; but it is not so certain that the armies of Charles I. and of the Parliament issued printed "news" from whatever town they chanced to occupy at the time. It does not follow that because a tract is entitled "News from Hull" it was actually printed at that place. On the contrary, I have found nearly all the tracts I have examined (some thousands) bear the imprints of London printers. "The News from the North," "The Last printed News from Chichester," &c., were all sent up to London, and there printed and published.

(To be continued.)

## THE ZULU WAR.

In addition to the other Illustrations of the Zulu War presented in this Number of our Journal, we are furnished with a rough outline Sketch, by Lieutenant Newnham Davis, of the Hill of Isandula, or, as he writes the name, Insanhlwana, with the remains of Colonel Pulleine's camp, burning tents and waggons, and hundreds of British soldiers and Zulus lying slain on the hill side. The Sketch Map, drawn by "W. J. J. W.," who was also there with Lord Chelmsford's force on its arrival, shows the positions of the different portions of the army that day.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The writer of "Mademoiselle de Mersac," the new serial tale in the *Cornhill*, has contrived to impart freshness and vitality to his story by the expedient of laying the scene at Algiers. The picturesque elements of African nature and society are skilfully pressed into his service, and the result is some very lively and agreeable chapters. "Within the Precincts" is also good. The gem of the number, however, is one of those graphic sketches of French life which formerly gave this periodical such reputation, but have of late been infrequent in its pages. "Jérôme Bongrand's Heresy" is equal to any of the series in humour, truth of delineation, and quiet pathos growing naturally out of the situation—the oppression of a gentle and pure-minded young priest by coarse and bigoted ecclesiastical superiors forming an impressive comment on the helpless subjection of the inferior clergy in France. The conclusion of Mr. Symonds's essay on Antinous is too technically archaeological for general readers, but is otherwise distinguished by the same refinement as its predecessor. "The Adventures of an English Christian Name" is a good specimen of popular philology; and "A Cremation in China" vividly depicts the interior of a Chinese monastery, as well as the ceremony more particularly described.

The most important article in a fair average number of *Macmillan* is one on the Afghan question, signed "R. E.," and apparently the production of someone who considers himself entitled to speak with authority. His conclusion is the unwelcome one that contact between England and Russia in Asia is

inevitable, and that the only question is whether it shall take place upon the Oxus or the Indus. Professor Jebb's review of Greek progress is in the main encouraging; and Mr. Freeman's sketch of Catania is full of curious historical and archaeological details. Mr. Jack's account of Burns's unpublished commonplace book, now in the possession of Mr. Macmillan, is highly interesting. The book, erroneously supposed to have been stolen, was, in fact, in the possession of Burns's first editor, Dr. Currie, who took, however, considerable liberties with the text, which Mr. Jack has restored to its original condition. Mr. W. Hale White has been inspecting the vicinity of Shelley's birthplace, and has woven his own observations and the traditions he has gathered into a very agreeable paper. In treating of the associations connected with the day of Shelley's birth, he omits to mention that it witnessed the birth of another man of not dissimilar genius and temperament, Edward Irving.

*Blackwood* is very good, but the papers do not admit of much remark. The particulars of the Levant climate are interesting and useful, and "The Great Unloaded" is most amusing. "John Caldgate" is working round to the anticipated dénouement; and in a pleasant sketch of "Novelists" the leading writers of the day in their department are trotted out, with a natural preference for those in Messrs. Blackwood's stables.

*Fraser* sends us the best number we have had for a long time. Among a number of excellent articles may be particularly mentioned "Vernon Lee's" vivid narrative of the circumstances attending on the production of Metastasio's first opera, with a brilliant sketch of Italian opera as it existed at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Mr. W. B. Scott's masterly account of some famous engravings by old German masters, especially a series on the story of Dives and sundry scenes of sorcery, which almost bring them visibly before the eye; and a clear and sensible account of what is being done for the promotion of female education in France and Germany, with a weighty plea for its imitation here. There are also very good critical papers on Gilbert White and the late Mr. Bagehot, and an account of some criminal cases in Bengal, highly illustrative of the peculiarities of Bengali life.

The interest of the *Fortnightly Review* is mainly political. Mr. Morley's indictment of our Zulu policy is very energetic and telling, but he overshoots his own mark in proving the war to have been the necessary consequence of the annexation of the Transvaal Republic, a measure generally allowed to have been inevitable. Mr. Bear from the English and an anonymous writer from the Irish point of view concur in urging the Liberal party to take up the land question seriously as the only apparent means of returning to power. We have no doubt that they are right: it remains to be seen, however, whether the counsel is one which the aristocratic element in the party on the one hand and the Nonconformist on the other will allow to be carried into effect. Mr. F. Harrison's personal impressions of the French Republic will be read with great interest. Mr. Harrison specially admires the Republic as the nearest approach which this form of Government has yet made to a constitutional dictatorship. The advantages of the system which lodges a quasi-autocratic power in the ablest hands are set forth by Mr. Harrison with great force; but he does not tell us what would happen if anything happened to M. Gambetta. The continuation of Mr. Mill's "Chapters on Socialism" contains an admirably candid and temperate exposition of the fallacies of Socialistic objections to the present social order, in so far as these arise from an ignorance or disregard of economic facts. At the same time Mr. Mill reminds his readers that existing arrangements can only be fairly defended by taking "the intellectual and moral grounds of Socialism" into full account. Mr. Courtney's homily on the popular phrase "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work" may be defined as a judicious application to the question of the other popular saying which asserts the value of a thing to be just as much as it will bring. Mr. Conway's discourse on Paine is an animated and just tribute to the memory of one who would have been unanimously ranked among the benefactors of mankind if he had never engaged in religious controversy.

The *Nineteenth Century* is full of articles on interesting subjects, hardly one of which, however, can be considered quite satisfactory. Lord Blachford's opinion on the causes of the Zulu war would have lost none of its weight if it had been announced with more caution and deliberation. The propensity of officials and ex-officials to rush into print on State

subjects at the shortest notice is becoming alarming. The interest of Mr. Gladstone's essay on "the epithets of movement in Homer" is but limited; it is nevertheless a remarkable instance of the writer's versatility, and of the impetuosity and thoroughness which he brings to literary discussions. Mr. Fowle's remarks on the bearing of the evolutionary hypothesis on the free will controversy are excellent as far as they go, but seem scarcely sufficiently thought out. Professor Clifford's and Mr. Mivart's contributions are too abstruse for a popular magazine; and Mr. Holman Hunt's statement of the artist's case in the copyright question suffers from want of literary practice.

The most interesting article in the *Contemporary Review* is a brilliant discussion by "Vernon Lee" of "the anomaly of the Renaissance, the enigma of the union not merely of high culture but of a noble enthusiasm with a general declension of morality. The writer points out very forcibly how this is the price that must always be paid for emancipation from an effete system, which has come to be identified with the principles of which it assumed to be the guardian. The third part of Mr. R. S. Poole's paper of Ancient Egypt is especially interesting from its dealing with several of the new points raised in Dr. Brugsch's recent history. Mr. Poole accepts the late date assigned by Dr. Brugsch and other authorities for the Exodus, and inclines on the whole to Dr. Brugsch's startling but not unreasonable theory that the Exodus took place by way of the Serbonian Lake instead of the Red Sea. He expresses, however, considerable scepticism with regard to Dr. Brugsch's alleged discovery of an Assyrian conquest of Egypt in the tenth century. "The New Religious Movement in France" describes an interesting reaction alike from Catholicism and scepticism in the direction of Protestantism, provoked by the pernicious influence of the priesthood upon family life. It is rather curious to encounter in the same number a feeble plea for the introduction of the same obnoxious system into England, from the pen of Mr. G. Cowell. Mr. Proctor's articles on intra Mercurial planets, and Dr. Donaldson's on the position of women in Athens, are both very instructive and entertaining.

In *Temple Bar* we have principally to remark the spirited continuation of "Probation," and good biographical papers on Madame de Stael and Bishop Dupanloup. Mrs. Linton's striking novel, Dr. Richardson's useful remarks on health and recreation, and Dr. A. Wilson's popular explanation of the value of observations on rudimentary and disused organs as affording clues and traces in natural history, combine to make a pleasant number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

*Scribner's Monthly*, as usual, is full of variety. A paper on the so-called "Old Mill" at Newport stoutly advocates the claim of this much-disputed structure to be regarded as a belfry built by the Northmen, and the oldest European edifice upon the American continent. We may also particularly notice a highly interesting account of Rapp and his community of Christian Socialists, of the literary treasures bequeathed to Harvard College by Charles Sumner, and of buffalo-hunting in Northern Mexico. "Pomona's Bridal Trip" is an irresistibly funny story. A notice of the Polish actress, Madame Modjeska, introduces us to a lady whose genius must, indeed, be great if it corresponds with her personal attractions as displayed in the engraved portrait.

In *Belgravia* we note the continuations of Mr. McCarthy's "Donna Quixote" and Mr. Gibbon's "Queen of the Meadow," Bret Harte's metrical "Legend of Cologne," Mr. Austin Dobson's "Literary Fable," and Miss Robinson's pretty little poem, "Cruel Fate."

The *University Magazine* is chiefly remarkable for a careful memoir and most excellent portrait of Robert Browning. Of Cassell's *Family Magazine*, *Good Words*, the *Argosy*, *London Society*, *Tinsley*, and *Magazine of Art* we have only to say that they fully maintain their usual standard. The Theatre contains several readable articles, and photographic portraits of Miss Wallis and Mr. Charles Warner.

A supplement to the *Gazette* contains an Order in Council which states that "a person who carries on the trade of a cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter and cheese, or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman within article 5 of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1879."





1. The scene of the conflict. 2. Mounted infantry. 3. Native contingent. 4 and 6. Two companies of the 24th Regiment. 5. Four guns. 7. Company of 24th Regiment, under Major Black.

THE ZULU WAR: SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF ISANDULA, WITH LORD CHELMSFORD'S ADVANCING COLUMN.  
 SKETCHED ON THE SPOT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. NOBLE CREALOCK, ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 22.

NOTE BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CREALOCK.—“Day waned, and the night hung over the hill, when we reached the last ridge, beyond which lay what had been our camp. To the hill on the left we sent off Major Black and two companies of the 24th, to seize it. The neck between it and the hill we must gain at all costs. In silence we marched down into the gloom below, where lay, shrouded by a merciful pall, the horrors of the past day.”— [See also Lord Chelmsford's despatch.]



## THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings at this gallery by artists who (with few exceptions) are not members of any of the old-established societies seems to us a little less interesting than we have usually found it. It would hardly be reasonable to expect great work here, at least from the mass of younger contributors; but, since youth is the season of aspiration and enterprise, we do look for more variety and stress of tentative effort, and aims more ambitious and adventurous. It is not of encouraging augury for the future of many of these young artists to find so little invention or originality throughout the 638 "drawings," so called (but a large proportion of which are simply studies or sketches), here crowded together—so little likely to retain its place in the memory; and so much that, if passable technically, and finished, as may very possibly prove, to the selling-point with a public not likely to be over-exigent, is absolutely devoid of critical interest and import.

Even the few members of the Royal Academy who figure on the list of the committee lend less efficient support than they have been accustomed to grant. "Curiosity" (194), by Mr. G. D. Leslie, representing a girl peeping into an old carved armoire, is rather hard in treatment for him, and, for the first time almost, we miss the indescribable charm of graceful girlhood which so often redeems any executive shortcomings. Mr. H. S. Marks sends a figure of an old scrivener in sixteenth-century costume, smiling craftily as he is about to place under lock and key some important deed. It is entitled in *double entendre* "Security" (211), and has character and humour; but the foreshortening of the bowed head is defective. Mr. Poynter sends a sketch or study of the cascade at "Hardrow Scar" (108), which is much freer and slighter than his landscape work usually is.

What drawings to select for mention where so many range nearly on the same level is not a little embarrassing, and to attempt exactly to apply any test of critical comparison is scarcely practicable and could be little profitable. Let us simply give precedence to those contributions which have afforded us most pleasure, if only by felicitous choice of subject. We confess, then, that nothing pleased us better than a drawing—nearly last in the collection—by Mr. A. E. Emslie, called, with indirect suggestiveness, "Recollections of Grandfather" (631); two little children of three or four are shyly embracing in attitudes as though about to dance to the music of the base-viol played by grandpapa, who sits in the foreground. Very charming is the child-group; and the conception seems to us altogether delightful. A negro domestic scene (594), by the same artist, with a man playing the banjo, and the infant niggers turning heels over head (forming a droll pendant to the last), is also full of character and genuine fun.

Delicate artistic qualities are noticeable in "Day Dreams" (615), by J. W. Waterhouse—an Italian girl seated against a white wall, holding a fan of peacock's feathers. There is promise in a drawing, by J. C. Dollman, of a stalwart swain in hunting costume of the last century, sitting a moody victim to "The Tender Passion" (331), with his unheeded dog-grouped expectant about him. A single figure of a Puritan girl in prayer, entitled "In Time of Trouble" (511), by Mr. A. C. H. Luxmore, has appropriate sobriety in tone and feeling. A little forced in expression, but clever and vivacious, is a drawing (297), by F. Dadd, representing a mediæval jester between two jovial monks singing "Three merry men are we." Another amusing subject is "The Spider and the Fly" (183), by F. E. Cox—a gallant, with hat politely doffed, in perilous parley with a winsome damsel at a garden wicket. We should mention also with commendation a characteristic study of "A Cake-Seller, Tunis" (117), by W. J. Morgan; "The Return from the Mask Ball" (187)—a fanciful subject by J. A. Fitzgerald; a clever small full-length portrait of a gentleman standing before his horse (5), by Percy Macquoid; and the children's portraits, by J. C. Moore, with elaborate backgrounds, after the manner of Mr. Poynter, one of the best of which seems to be Margery Sturges (20). These portraits are unquestionably pleasing and childlike; but we think they are rather less careful and complete in drawing and modelling, and weaker in effect than formerly. Mr. F. Hamilton Jack-on may be advised, as, presumably, a young artist, his name being new to us, that, although his workmanship is painstaking, and therefore so far commendable, he has taken a wrong direction in art in the drawing (269) of an ideal female under a vine: classical purity and the romanticism of the "sensual" school of poetry are not to be reconciled. A spirited study (11) of the richly carved stalls of a church choir with a nun at her devotions, by Signor Cipriani, will give some idea of the success with which, though not of the extent to which, water-colour painting is practised at Rome since its virtual introduction by Fortuny. Another drawing (271), by V. Cabianna, is singularly deficient in the brilliancy of colour which we look for in Italian water colours; it is true that its black tones obviously—too obviously—accord with the intended sentiment of dreary, tomblike seclusion in this representation of nuns passing their "hour of recreation" in the nunnery pleasure, or "belvedere," overlooking the sea; perhaps, however, a more touching as well as beautiful contrast to the sentiment might have been found in a truthful rendering of the loveliness of evening or early morning in Italy.

But nothing is so remarkable at this gallery as the large share of its attractions which is supplied by female artists since ladies were admitted as students into the Academy schools. And on this occasion, especially in the difficult figure department, it is the ladies who venture farthest as regards the exigencies of the themes selected. No male contributor has attempted so daring a flight as the illustration by Catherine A. Sparkes of St. Brandan's encounter with Judas out of hell, from Matthew Arnold's poem. The unfamiliar aspect of the saint and his companions in the upheaved prow of the boat, telling dark against the twilight sky; the energy with which Judas is realised, lying prone on the headland like Polyphemus, even the fantastic angularity of the foam-flakes that lash the bows, reveal an imagination akin to that of some German masters of mediæval legend. Helen Thornycroft, too, has found the means of imparting originality to a subject, so well worn by the early Christian painters, as that of the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, by introducing the armour of which the saint was divested (376). In Elizabeth Walker we recognise, despite palpable evidences of immaturity, an artist with a fine feeling for colour in masses of depth, richness, and effect, rarely attempted in the medium of water. We allude to her "Vanity Fair" (95), a girl eyeing herself in a chimney-glass. In rustic subjects a foremost place is taken by Alice Havers with "Peasant Girls of Varengeville" (260), a village near Dieppe. The figures, in their picturesque head-gear, short kirtles, and sabots, are well drawn, with trifling exceptions; but more remarkable is the extreme brilliancy of the lighting from a sky of pale emerald-turquoise chequered with fleeciest white of burning snow. With renewed pleasure we make acquaintance with other little heroines by Kate Greenaway (to whom we are under obligations for a recent Coloured Supplement) in that quaint, prim costume of our great-great-grandmothers, which must always have looked so much too large, as it now looks so much too old-fashioned for the Lilliputian wearers. Charming examples are "Prissy"

(79), so sagely serious and demure, and the little lady, with fur muff and tippet, perched up on a tall-backed "Elizabethan" chair, who has made "A Morning Call" (136). With mention of a small pretty drawing by Mury Waller of a girl feeding "an epicure" parrot (62), we pass to the landscapes. But these we must reserve for a future article.

The models by the three artists who were invited to furnish designs for the statue of Harvey to be erected at Folkestone are on view at the South Kensington Museum till the 29th inst. A collection of pictures, including some by Etty, belonging to Mr. Owen, of Cheltenham, has been lent by that gentleman to the museum.

The late Mr. David Laing, LL.D., has bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh the entire MS. portion of his works and papers; to the Society of Antiquaries all his painted portraits of Scotchmen and other articles of value; and to the National Picture Gallery, Edinburgh, the painting by John Runciman of "King Lear in the Storm," and Holy Families, attributed to D. Ghirlandajo and Lorenzo di Credi.

The large cartoon of the Battle of Aylesford, which the late Mr. Ward designed for execution in tapestry at the Royal Tapestry Works, Windsor, will probably be exhibited at the Royal Academy this year. The cartoon, which is coloured as intended to be reproduced by the loom, measures 21 ft. by 11 ft., and has received its ornamental border, the design for which was suggested by the painter himself.

On Saturday last Messrs. Christie sold the collection of pictures, drawings, and sculpture, belonging to Mr. James S. Virtue, the proprietor of the *Art-Journal*. Many of the works were reduced replicas, executed for engraving in that journal. The prices were good, and the collection of 173 works produced £10,000.

The Council of the Society of Arts at their meeting on Monday appointed Mr. H. Trueman Wood secretary, in the place of the late Mr. P. Le Neve Foster.

News has been received of the death of Mrs. Charles Hay Cameron, after a short illness, in Ceylon. Mrs. Cameron's incomparable photographs are too well known to need eulogy.

A statue of General Don is to be erected in Jersey in recognition of the benefits he conferred in opening up the island by the construction of public works during his governorship.

The French Government has, through the Minister of Public Instruction, conferred the distinction of Officer of the Academy on Mr. G. Tinworth, designer of Doulton ware, in recognition of his services to public instruction and to the Exhibition.

M. Jules Ferry has remodelled the management of the Louvre, Luxembourg, Versailles, and St. Germain Museums. M. Reiset, Director of the National Museums, retires, and is succeeded by M. Barbet de Jouet, Conservateur of Modern Sculpture, &c., who takes the new title of Administrateur. Arrangements are being made by MM. Ch. Ephrussi and Gustave Dreyfus for an exhibition of drawings by Old Masters at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, to open towards the end of April.

The death is announced of M. Eugène Millet, the distinguished architect. Mr. Millet was a pupil of M. Viollet-le-Duc. He restored several cathedrals, particularly that of Troyes, and built all the new portions of that of Moulins. During many years he was engaged remodelling, and in great part rebuilding, the Château of St. Germain.

About three months back, in reviewing an art-book, we drew attention to certain documentary discoveries as having been made in Italy which prove beyond question that popular sympathy had for generations been given to Beatrice Cenci on entirely false grounds, and further that the legend of Guido having painted the universally-known reputed portrait of her in the Barberini Palace from a sketch made as she went to execution, could not possibly be true. Since we announced the facts (for the first time) to the English public the *Edinburgh Review* has had an article on the subject. Not content, however, with these revelations, an evening contemporary still speaks of the picture as "one of the finest in the world," and declares that the "handling distinctly recalls Guido's manner." But the writer can scarcely have seen the portrait: the facts are, it can hardly be the Cenci, certainly not as traditionally painted by Guido; it is not "fine" at all, and it has little or no resemblance to either of Guido's three manners. If a similar face is to be found in Guido's fresco in the Church of St. Gregory, all that is proved is that this portrait or "Madonna" may be a copy after Guido. The work has long been regarded with grave suspicion by good judges; and, as we before said, it is only redeemed from insignificance by a touch of deprecatory expression. The marvel is that even the legends with which it has been associated should have sufficed to procure for so feeble a performance the enormous notoriety it has enjoyed.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 6, 1874) with two codicils (the first bearing even date with the will, and the second, Dec. 19, 1878) of the late John Benjamin, Baron Heath, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Consul-General for Italy, and one of the Directors of the Bank of England, who died on Jan. 16 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Robert Amadeus Heath and Henry Burnley Heath, the sons, and Charles Thomas Dorey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £259,000. The testator bequeaths £11,000 upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Harriet Angel Furze, for life, and then for her daughter, Mrs. Sophia Forbes; £11,000 upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter Mrs. Emily Adelaide Burnley; £13,500 upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Frances Rose Merivale, and an annuity of such an amount as, with the dividends thereon, and on a sum of £4000 in settlement, will bring up her income to £700 per annum, he also gives her an immediate legacy of £500; to his sister, Mrs. Pasteur, £200; to his son-in-law, Mr. Burnley, £100; to the Benevolent Fund of the Foundling Hospital and the Protestant Hospital, Genoa, £100 each; to his executor, Mr. Dorey, in addition to his legacy as a clerk in his house, £200; to each clerk in his counting house, £10; to Sir Michael Costa and Arthur Hobhouse, Esq., £50 each; to his coachman, Benjamin Gunn, if still in his service, £100; and to each of his domestic servants who have been two years in his service suitable mourning and one year's wages. There are some specific gifts of plate, his orders of knighthood, and other articles to each of his children, and a freehold rentcharge to his son Captain William Andrew James Heath, R.N. Subject to these bequests, the trustees are to stand possessed of the residue of testator's real and personal estate upon trust for his sons, Robert Amadeus Heath, Captain W. A. J. Heath, Henry Burnley Heath, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Hales Heath, R.A., in equal shares.

The will (dated Aug. 22, 1877) with three codicils (made during the year 1878) of the late Charles Cammell, Esq., was proved on the 21st ult., in the Derby District Registry, by Mrs. Cammell, the widow; the testator's three elder sons, Charles, Bernard, and George; his son-in-law, Mr. Edward Martin, of Lincoln's Inn; and Mr. Henry E. Watson, of Shirecliffe Hall, Sheffield, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. A pecuniary legacy of

£1000 and an annuity of £3000 are provided for Mrs. Cammell, and the testator's residence, Norton Hall, near Sheffield, is devised to her for life. The testator's landed estates are settled as follow:—The Ditchman Park estate, in Hampshire, on his eldest son, Charles; the Norton Hall estate, subject to the interest given to Mrs. Cammell in Norton Hall, on his second son, Bernard; and the Brookfield Manor estate, in Derbyshire, on his third son, George. A legacy of £50,000 is settled upon the eldest son, £40,000 upon each of the other sons, and £20,000 upon his only daughter, Mrs. Martin, in addition to the provision made for her on marriage. Subject to the payment of legacies to charities, friends, and employés, the residue of the property, both real and personal, is to be held in trust for all the testator's children in equal shares.

The will (dated July 10, 1873) with a codicil (dated Oct. 26, 1874) of Mr. Duncan Hoyle, late of No. 13, Orme-square, Bayswater, who died on Jan. 21 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Thomas Kincaid Hardie, John Thomas Campbell, and William Aitchison Wilson, M.D., the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths £20,000 upon trust for each of his three sisters, Elizabeth Hardie, Janet Hardie, and Robina Gibb, for their respective lives; £20,000 each to his nephews, Duncan Hoyle Gibb and John Hoyle Gibb; £20,000 upon trust for his niece, Barbara Sharpe Gibb; £5000 to his brother-in-law, Mr. T. K. Hardie; £1000 each to the Greenock Infirmary, the National Life-Boat Institution, and the Chichester Training or Reformatory Ship; £100 to each of his executors; legacies to cousins; and the residue of his property upon trust for his said two nephews, Duncan Hoyle Gibb and John Hoyle Gibb.

The will of William Harmar, Esq., late of The Elms, Norbiton, Surrey, formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Harmar, Pearson, and Sons, The Distillery, Redcross-street (from which he retired in the year 1864), was proved on Feb. 25 by his sons, Ambrose and George John Harmar, the executors, the estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator, after bequeathing an annuity of £2000 to his widow, and making provision for his eldest son, devises the residue of his property amongst his younger children equally.

The will of Mrs. Hannah Brown, the widow of the late William Brown, Esq., M.R.C.S., and for many years the companion of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, has been proved under £70,000 by the executors, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and William James Farrer, Esq. She gives a legacy of £100 to William Weedon, Lady Burdett-Coutts's butler; and the rest of her property to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It will be remembered she was foundress of liberal Exhibitions for the encouragement of medical students in St. George's Hospital, which bear the name of the William Brown Exhibitions.

The will (dated March 10, 1876) of Mrs. Maria Shaw (widow of the late Mr. Richard Shaw, M.P.), late of No. 114, Queen's gate, South Kensington, who died on Jan. 24 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by William Ingham Shaw, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix makes up the income applicable for the benefit of her son Richard Ormerod Shaw to £700 per annum, and bequeaths to Mary Ann Laycock £50. The remainder of her property she bequeaths to her sons William Ingham Shaw and James Maitland Shaw.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1879) of Mr. John Osborne, late of No. 67, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, who died on Jan. 11 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Miss Catherine Shaw Stewart Osborne and Miss Margaret Seymour Osborne, the daughters, the executrices, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Osborne, his furniture, goods, plate, pictures, and household effects, an immediate legacy of £500, and a further legacy of £1000; to his said two daughters his London and Westminster Bank shares and half of his consolidated stock in the London and South-Western Railway; to his coachman, Barker, £100; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his two daughters in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 2, 1873) of Mr. Francis Fletcher, late of Middle-lane, Hornsey, who died on Dec. 14 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by John Martineau Fletcher and Walker Fletcher, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves £500 to his wife, Mrs. Marriott Fletcher; £100 to each of his executors; and the residue of his real and personal estate, subject to an annuity to his brother, William Henry Fletcher, to his wife for life, and then as she shall appoint.

The will (dated May 21, 1867) with a codicil (dated April 24, 1875) of Mr. Henry Paxton, late of West Dean, near Chichester, who died on Jan. 14 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by the Rev. William Archibald Paxton, Francis Valentine Paxton, M.B., and George Paxton, the sons, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. With the exception of an annuity to a nurse in the family, the testator gives all his real and personal estate upon trust for his five children, William Archibald, Francis Valentine, George, Llewellyn, and Emmeline Maria.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1878) of Mr. James Duff, M.P., formerly a Major in the 23rd Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, late of No. 36, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and of Westwick House, Norwich, who died on Dec. 23 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Mrs. Mary Laura Duff, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator gives all his property to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 7, 1878) of Miss Mary Ann Creswick, late of Newtimber, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, who died on Jan. 13 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by George Cruikshank Pulford and Alexander Patterson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 to the Artists' Benevolent Fund; and £1000 to the Royal Academy of Arts to found a scholarship, to be called the Creswick Scholarship; and she directs the President and Council to invest the same and to pay the dividends every year to such person as shall execute in oil in the same year the best landscape from nature; both free of legacy duty.

At a meeting of the Established Presbytery of Edinburgh last week a motion in favour of Sir W. Lawson's resolution in regard to the drink traffic was rejected by 15 to 6. In the Free Church Presbytery a similar motion was proposed and unanimously adopted.

An open-air gathering took place on Monday evening in Trafalgar-square, at which resolutions were passed claiming as a right the means of maintenance for the poor, untrammelled by the condition of a labour test, and pledging the support of those present to the return of labour candidates to Parliament whenever opportunities offered.

The Navy Estimates for 1879-80 show a net decrease of £1,543,007 compared with the expenditure for the current year, the total sum to be voted being £10,586,894. A Supplementary Estimate for £354,539 required on account of Civil Services and Revenue Department for the year ending March 31, 1879, in addition to the sums already provided for in the Estimates, has also been issued.



THEATRES.

We have sufficiently examined Mr. Gossip's new work, "The Theory of the Chess Openings," to enable us to recommend it as presenting a careful summary of the present condition of chess theory. Its value as a popular book upon the subject is lessened to some extent by a revival of the old controversy between the author and the critics of his first book, the "Chess Manual." In the opinion of many persons, ourselves among the number, that book was reviewed with unnecessary harshness, and if this should meet with the same fate, it must be confessed that the author has done all in his power to provoke it by somewhat intemperate recrimination. The feud between authors and critics is one of long standing, it rages before the time of Mr. Gossip and his reviewers, and it will probably never cease; but an author upon the subject of chess theory should remember that it must always be easy enough to find faults of omission or commission in such works without furnishing his critics with a motive for seeking them. Setting that aside, however, the book is a judicious compilation from the great authority, the "Handbuch," and other sources more difficult of access to the general amateur. The variations are set forth with clearness and precision, and the printing and paper leave nothing to be desired on that score. "The Theory of the Chess Openings" is published by A. W. Inman, Wellington-road, New Wortley, near Leeds.



MARCH 8, 1879.